A.D.M.A. Convention Report Starts on Page 49

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

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Volume 143 No. 19 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — May 10, 1943

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OPD—5-10-1943 2

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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RECEIVED SEP 22 1943 LIBRARY THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

British Tar Acids To Channel Through DSC

OPD Washington Bureau

Arrangements have been consummated between representatives of the government agencies in London and Washington forming the basis of the plan for government purchase and importation of British tar acids, it was announced May 4 by the Board of Economic Warfare. It was also announced that Defense Supplies Corporation, as provided for in the plan, has been the sole importer of the acids that left England for the United States since April 10.

The board said that there has been set up in England a central selling agency under the control of the British coaltar controller. The selling agency will notify the BEW of all tar acids available for export to the United States and the board will conduct necessary negotiations for the purchase and importation. Defense Supplies Corporation will pay for and accept deliveries of the tar acids. Offers from the selling agency will be made upon basis of estimated c. & f. New York prices, and will set forth naked ex-works England price which is not to be in excess of the maximum British controlled prices. The procedure for handling duty free refined cresylic acid follows:—

Duty-Free Grades

The refined cresylic acids, duty free grades, are to be imported under the foregoing plan adopted by the Board of Economic Warfare. After importation, distribution will be made by Defense Supplies Corporation through authorized resellers as directed by the War Production Board.

—Continued on page 39

—O-P-D—

Du Vigneaud Heads N.Y. Section of A.C.S.

Prof. Vincent du Vigneaud, head of the department of biochemistry in Cornell University Medical College, has been elected chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society.

Prof. du Vigneaud succeeds Dr. Charles N. Frey, director of research of the Fleischmann Laboratory of Standard Brands, Ind.; Dr. Beverly L. Clarke, head of the analytical department of Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., was chosen chairman-elect. Dr. Clarke will serve as vice-chairman until July 1, 1944, when he automatically becomes chairman. Dr. Cornelia T. Snell was re-elected secretary, and Dr. William W. Winship was continued as treasurer.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Show to Be Held In Madison Sq. Garden

Dates for the nineteenth Exposition of Chemical Industries have been definitely set for the week of December 6 to 11, 1943, according to Charles F. Roth, manager of the exposition. Ninety percent of the companies responding were enthusiastic for the holding of the exposition. These were exhibitors in the 1941 exposition held in New York. The long series of exhibitions, held biennially, dates back to 1915.

This year Madison Square Garden will be the scene of the event instead of Grand Central Palace. The change results because the U. S. Army has commandeered the exposition floors of Grand Central Palace as an induction center.

All exhibition space will be on one huge floor. However, the actual amount of space available will be approximately one-half of that of the 1941 exposition. Sizes will vary from 22 by 14 feet to 8 by 11 feet. As now planned there will be a few booths of larger size available. A diagram of floor plans is now being prepared by the International Exposition Company, 480 Lexington avenue, New York.

Export Licenses Valid for Year

OPD Washington Bureau

The Board of Economic Warfare has announced the period of validity of export licenses granted on form BEW 119 or form BEW 166 for shipments to any of the twenty other American Republics and dated November 1, 1942, or later, is extended to one year from the date of issuance. The action is effective May 3.

This extension applies to outstanding licenses and to licenses that will be approved in the future on these forms. The extension also covers all such licenses on forms BEW 119 or BEW 166 which were approved on or after November 1, 1942, even though they have expired.

Chemists' Club Elects DeLong President

C. R. DeLong, consulting chemical engineer, was elected president of the Chemists' Club for 1943-1944. Mr. DeLong succeeds Dr. Walter S. Landis, vice-president of American Cyanamid Company, who served as president of the club for two years.

C. R. DeLong

—Continued on page 57

Chemical Allocations for May Released by War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board has issued the monthly distribution of chemicals for May under the allocation orders of the Chemicals Division. The chemicals allocated amounted in value to an estimated $88,000,000 for the month. The total quantity of chemicals, for which requests for allocations were received amounted in value to more than $100,000,000 for the month. Of the total quantity of chemicals allocated, more than 54 percent, by value, entered into identifiable direct military consumption. An additional 14 percent, by value, entered into indirect military consumption.

Tabulated below, by percentage, are the civilian end uses to which the various chemicals under allocation were allotted. The percentage figures show the relationship between the amount requested and the amount allotted. Where limitation orders govern an end-use, however, the percentage figure indicates the proportion of the permitted usage which received raw material. For example, a limitation order might reduce the production of a particular item to 50 percent of a base year. With such an item an allocation percentage of 30 percent would indicate that chemical raw material was made available to permit the production of 30 percent of the 50 percent.

In other cases, the allocation order itself requires the reporting of a base year, in which case the figure represents the proportion of the base

—Continued on page 52C

—O-P-D—

Sulphuric Acid Price Ceiling Meeting May 11

OPD Washington Bureau

A series of meetings with producers of sulphuric acid for the purpose of discussing a proposed maximum price regulation over this vital industrial chemical will be held during May, the Office of Price Administration announced May 6. To provide all producers with an opportunity to be heard and represented in the discussions, OPA stated that meetings would be held in several cities. The first meeting will be held on May 11 in Washington. Details of subsequent meetings will be announced later. Each meeting will be small, but OPA said that every producer would be invited to attend at least one of the meetings.

Edward W. Furst, formerly general manager of the Grasselli chemicals department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. until his retirement a year ago, has been appointed to serve as an

—Continued on page 37

—O-P-D—

BEW Halts Intransit License Shipments

OPD Washington Bureau

Effective May 15, the following additional commodities may not be exported under a general intransit license except as provided in paragraph 3 (c) under "General Intransit Licenses" in Comprehensive Export Schedule No. 11, it was announced May 3 by the Board of Economic Warfare:—

Babbitt, brass and bronze, copper, gold manufactures; magnesium powder, manganese, nickel silver, nichrome wire, platinum, radium, metal, tin, zinc dust, and zinc manufactures.

Intransit shipments of these commodities which are within the United States prior to the effective date of the change may be exported under the previous general license provisions.

Chemical Engineers Meeting Opens Today

Thirty-fifth semi-annual meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers will be held in the Waldorf-Astoria, this city, May 10 and 11. Among the speakers and their addresses are:—

"Extraction of Furfural-Water Solutions with Toluene in a Packed Column," Odon S. Knight, Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind.

"The Recovery of Manganese from a Low-Grade Ore," H. C. Weber, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and C. H. Davenport, of the Standard Oil Development Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

"Equilibrium Flash Vaporization of Three Petroleum Fractions," W. C. Edmister, of the Standard Oil Company, Whiting, Ind., J. C. Reidel, of the Petroleum Experiment Station, Bureau of Mines, Bartlesville, Okla., and W. J. Merwin, of the Sinclair Refining Company, East Chicago, Ind.

"Absorption of Carbon Dioxide by Sodium Hydroxide Solutions in a Packed Column," John B. Tepe, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and Barnett F. Dodge, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

—O-P-D—

Pyrethrum Insecticides Use Put Under Control

Food production order No. 11 issued by the War Food Administration limits the use of pyrethrum insecticides for the protection of crops and animals where it is the most specific and effective treatment. The order pertains only to the approximately 2,700,000 pounds of pyrethrum which has been allocated for agricultural uses in 1943. Previous to the outbreak of the war, agriculture normally used about 7,000,000 pounds of pyrethrum annually. Non-agricultural uses boosted the total consumption to nearly 13,000,000 pounds annually. FPO-11 limits the use of pyrethrum for agriculture to the following purposes:—

(1) For control of caterpillars on cole crops, including cabbage; control of leaf hoppers and plant bugs on sugar beets and beet seed crops; control of corn earworm on sweet corn and seed corn; control of leaf hoppers on beans, potatoes and raisin grapes, and of leaf hoppers and worms on cranberries; (2) for control of all insects on vegetables grown in farm, home community or Victory gardens; (3) for the protection of cattle from flies in dairy barns, and control of other insects around creameries, cheese factories, and related establishments handling dairy products.

Chemical Container Study Broadened By War Board

OPD Washington Bureau

A broad survey of the problems facing the chemical and allied industries in the matter of obtaining adequate numbers and types of containers for shipment of their products is being undertaken by the War Production Board as a preliminary step expected to lead to a tightening up of container regulations.

Reports reaching Washington indicate that the container supply problem is increasing steadily, particularly in the field of wooden barrels, necessitating the formulation of a program aimed at easing the situation. Some of the coopers are said to be making no commitments on deliveries after July 1 because of a shortage of lumber.

The factors entering into the wooden barrel situation are many, but are not so difficult as to be insurmountable, officials state. They grow, in large measure, out of past orders and actions of government agencies which failed to give adequate recognition to the effect of the shortage of steel for drums which forced the use of the wooden barrels as substitutes.

The pinch developing in wooden barrels, principally slack barrels, can be traced back all the way to the lumber camps. The logging industry, it is said, is having extremely difficult manpower problems growing out of the wage freeze orders of the Economic Stabilization Director and the rationing programs of the Office of Price Administration.

Because of the low level of wages paid in the cutting of the timber many of the workers in the logging camps are moving into other lines of employment where pay scales are higher. Like other industries also, the logging industry has been hit by the drain

—Continued on page 37

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 7, 1943	Apr. 30, 1943	May 8, 1942
135.9	136.0	147.0

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Chemicals, drugs, and allied materials gave full proof that the war program has an insatiable appetite for the products of industry and the best efforts of producers do not bring satiety to the machine of consumption. With the possible exception of some heavy chemicals—of which it is said that the good inventories now held by some consumers have offset to a considerable degree the adverse effects of labor shortages, transport difficulties and unseasonable weather—the needs that stem from the war are keeping production running high, civilian stocks low, and brings a rising need for more and more raw materals.

Bids Wanted

Ammonia, Anhydrous: — 7,500 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington; schedule 6927, opening May 12.

Linseed Oil:—500,000 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC-1430, opening May 12.

Naphtha:—1,000 gallons, Supply Officer, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J.; negotiable NSA L 3146 tenders, opening May 12.

Pharmaceuticals:—Department of Purchase, New York; requisition RO4061, opening May 12.

Pharmaceuticals:—Department of Purchase, New York; requisition R-04071, opening May 15, 1943.

Pharmaceuticals:—Department of Purchase, New York; requisition RO4088, opening May 12.

Pharmaceuticals:—Department of Purchase, New York; requisition RO4075, opening May 12.

Soap, Laundry, powdered: — 120,000 pounds, Contracting Officer, Q. M. Depot, Kansas City; invitation QM 1445-43-206, opening May 18.

Soap, Toilet:—600,000 pounds, Food Distribution Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington; announcement FSC 1427, opening May 8.

Soda Ash, Powdered:—10,000 pounds, Contracting Officer, Q. M. Depot, Kansas City; invitation QM 1445-43-206, opening May 18.

Soda Metasilicate:—25,000 pounds, Contracting Officer, K. C. Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City; invitation QM 1445-43-205, opening May 14.

Starch, Laundry:—8,960 pounds, Contracting Officer, K. C. Quartermaster Depot, Kansas City; invitation QM 1445-43-205, opening May 14.

Starch, Laundry:—4,000 pounds, Contracting Officer, Q.M. Depot, Kansas City; invitation QM 1445-43-206, opening May 18.

Sweeping Compound:—72 containers, Division of Purchase, Sales and Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington, invitation 985-43, opening May 14.

Vegetable Seeds:—Grain Products Branch, Food Distribution Administration, Washington; announcement FSC 1435, opening May 13.

—O-P-D—

Tanners Council Meeting May 19 to 21

Program for the spring business meeting of the Tanners' Council of America, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria, May 19-21, follows:—

Wednesday, May 19

Meeting of hide import panel.
Board of directors dinner.

Thursday, May 20

Address, Everett W. Pervere, chairman of the board, Tanners' Council of American.
"The Road Ahead," Merrill A. Watson, executive vice-president, Tanners' Council of America.
"Prospects for Raw Material Supplies," I. R. Glass, economist, Tanners' Council of America.
Commentator, E. L. Drew, statistician, War Production Board.
"Renegotiation Problems," Comdr. N. Loyall McLaren, chief, Cost and Audit Division, Navy Department.
Speaker, Harold Connett, chief, Leather

—*Continued on page 57*

—O-P-D—

Vegetable Oils Up In London Market

London, May 7, 1943.

Controlled vegetable oils have been advanced. Castor oil firsts up £20 to £92 per ton. Crude linseed oil up £3 10s. to £50 per ton. Rapeseed oil up £4 to £58 per ton. All prices naked, ex-works.

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Paint Color Pigments Ceiled

OPD Washington Bureau

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices reflecting October, 1941, price levels were placed on all dry, flushed, and pulp color pigments by the Office of Price Administration May 6 in a revision of maximum price regulation 1800, the effective date of the order is May 14. Besides bringing all the color pigments under a single regulation, where two measures had applied to the industry previously, the action also:—

1. Rescinded price increases, varying from one-quarter to one-half cent a pound for certain color pigments in which lead was a basic ingredient, granted by OPA last July. These ceilings were restored to the former October, 1941, price levels.

2. Four formula methods of pricing were established for color pigments not specifically listed in the regulation and a schedule for pricing new color pigments was provided.

3. Zone, quantity and container differentials, commonly employed in the industry, were incorporated.

For the purpose of the regulation, organic and inorganic color pigments were grouped together. The price listings were divided into shades; blues and violets, greens, yellows and oranges, reds and maroons. Not covered by this color pigment regulation and hence remaining under the control of the general maximum price regulation were white, mineral earth, synthetic iron oxide and carbonaceous black pigments.

The ceiling price for the dry colors is the highest price at which the color was sold to a purchaser during the period October 1, 1941, to January 15, or the following prices per pound delivered in barrels.

In Zone (A):—Blues and violets—C. P. iron blues (soda), 36c.; C. P. iron blues (potash), 42c.; fugitive peacock blue (color strength 100), 52c.; violet toner, molybdic, $1.25; violet toner, tungstic, $2.10; permanent peacock blue toner green shade tungstic, $4; permanent peacock blue toner green shade molybdic, $3.50; Victoria blue toner tungstic, $3.30; Victoria blue toner molybdic, $3.15; phthalocyanine blue (full strength), $3.75; phthalocyanine blue (80 percent of conc.), $3.30; phthalocyanine blue (green shade), $4.70; dry alkali blue, $1.75.

Greens:—C. P. chrome greens—Blue content up to 5 percent, 23c.; 6 to 10 percent, 24c.; 11 to 15 percent, 25c.; 16 to 20 percent, 25½c.; 21 to 25 percent, 26c.; 26 to 30 percent, 26½c.; 31 to 35 percent, 27½c.; 36 to 40 percent, 29c.; 41 to 45 percent, 30½c.; 46 to 50 percent, 33c.; malachite green toner tungstic, $2.60; brilliant green toner tungstic, $3; malachite green, thioflavine toner, tungstic, $3.50; molybdic, $3; brilliant green, thioflavine toner, tungstic, $3.75; molybdic, $3.25; phthalocyanine green toner, $5.

Yellows and oranges—C. P. chrome yellows and oranges, 16c.; molybdate oranges, 31c.; zinc chromate yellow, 17½c.; Hansa yellow, all grades except extreme green, $1.37; benzidrine yellow toners, $1.35; tartrazine lakes (C. S. 100), 52c.; ortho nitroaniline orange

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Thiamine Hydrochloride, Niacin Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

Thiamine hydrochloride and nicotinic acid were placed under allocation control May 4 by the War Production Board through issuance of general preference orders M-314 and M-315. Companies having stocks of thiamine hydrochloride or nicotinic acid must obtain specific authorization from WPB to use such stocks.

Order M-314 governing thiamine hydrochloride permits without specific WPB authorization the delivery to any person or acceptance or use by any person of not more than twenty-five grams of the vitamin in any calendar month. Order M-315 governing nicotinic acid and nicotinamide exempts from authorization the delivery to any person or acceptance or use by any per-

—*Continued on page 56*

—O-P-D—

Flavoring Extract Makers to Meet May 24

The program for the thirty-fourth annual business meeting of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, to be held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, May 24 and 25, follows:—

Monday, May 24

President's annual report, Lloyd E. Smith.
Report of executive secretary and general counsel, John S. Hall.
Report of Treasurer, Leslie S. Beggs.
"The Food Color Situation," Garret F. Meyer, Warner-Jenkinson Company, St. Louis, Mo.
"Modern Labor Problems," Dr. Clarke E. Davis, Virginia Dare Extract Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Report of advertising committee, John H. Beach, chairman.
Report of membership committee, Joseph A. Huisking, chairman.
"OPA Regulations to Date," Paul S. Willis, Grocery Manufacturers of America.
"Glass Situation," E. F. Bertrand, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.
"Present and Future Essential Oils," Francis T. Dodge, Dodge & Olcott, New York.
"Food Outlook from Washington," John N. Curlett, Executive Director Food Industry War Committee.
Round table discussion, vanilla beans. All vanilla bean importers are asked to be present to state their views and answer questions. George M. Armor will preside over this round table discussion.

—*Continued on page 62*

—O-P-D—

Proprietary Ass'n To Meet May 18

Program arrangements for the sixty-first annual meeting of the Proprietary Association, to be held in the Biltmore hotel, this city, May 18 and 19, include addresses by numerous governmental representatives. Sessions by the scientific, foreign trade and veterinary sections of the association are also planned.

Among the officials from the Board of Economic Warfare who will address the meeting are:—J. A. R. Dalley, chief of the chemicals and health supplies division of the operations branch; Harold D. Trantham, chief of health supplies sections of the operations branch; Kenneth H. Campbell, trade relations adviser, and L. L. Horch, manager of the New York office of B.E.W. Representatives of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce who will speak include C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemicals division and T. W. Delahanty, chief of the drugs and pharmaceuticals unit. A discussion period will follow the addresses.

Speakers at the scientific section session will include Dr. James C.

—*Continued on page 55*

—O-P-D—

Minerals Mining Amendment To Small Plant Act Asked

OPD Washington Bureau

A bill (S. 1040) to broaden the scope of the smaller war plants corporation act to include the mining of minerals has been introduced in the senate by Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada. His bill would amend the law to add the following:—

As used in this subsection the term "small business concerns" shall include small concerns engaged in the mining of strategic or critical minerals which are essential to the prosecution of the war.

Organic Nitrogen Use Control Tightened

OPD Washington Bureau

Food production order No. 12, issued by the War Food Administration, provides that fertilizer manufacturers may not acquire organic nitrogenous materials after May 1, 1943, for use in mixed fertilizers without prior approval of the director of food production. The order also provides that "intra-company" deliveries of these materials may not be made without approval.

An intra-company delivery refers to delivery from a plant which processes or produces nitrogenous materials to a fertilizer mixing plant of the same company or other business enterprise under common ownership or control. However, the order makes provision for the delivery, up to June 1, 1943, of materials which were under contract or schedules which existed before May 1.

The order covers organic nitrogenous materials such as animal, fish and other tankages, dried or processed animal, poultry and other manures, castor pomace, tobacco stems, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, soybean meal, sewage sludge, cocoa shell meal, peat, and humus.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Nitrogen Corn, Cotton Use Controlled

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Food Administration has issued directive No. 3 to food production order No. 5, setting forth the conditions under which delivery of straight chemical nitrogen shall be made for use on field corn and short-staple cotton. The directive provides that fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents shall deliver straight nitrogen materials in a manner that will give farmers equal treatment with respect to their eligible requirements.

In regard to chemical nitrogen as straight material for use on field corn and cotton normally stapling less than one and one-eight inches, food production order No. 5 provided that no deliveries be made in excess of 75 percent of a farmer's requirements before May 1, 1943.

Directive No. 3 requires that the requirements of all eligible farmers be provided in an equivalent amount before additional deliveries can be made to farmers who already have received 75 percent of their requirements.

—O-P-D—

Cellulose Acetate Allocation Studied

Details on the growing critical situation in the supply of cellulose acetate for plastics and the possibility of establishing allocation control has been discussed at a meeting of the Organic Plastics and Resin Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee with WPB officials in Washington.

The advisory committee pointed out that some form of control is necessary, and made several recommendations to the plastics section regarding the limitations that should be imposed by mandatory control.

—O-P-D—

Ethylcellulose Use Restricted Further

OPD Washington Bureau

Use of ethylcellulose except on specific authorization of the War Production Board has been restricted through issuance by WPB of General Preference Order M-175 as amended. The amended order, effective May 10, eliminates the general 50-pound exemption for small orders and substitutes a general 10-pound exemption and an exemption of 50 pounds in the case of acceptance or use for experimental purposes. Use of standard chemicals allocation forms PD-600 and PD-601 by applicants for authorization to deliver, accept delivery of or use ethyl cellulose is provided.

The amended order also provides that ethylcellulose allocated for inventory may not be used except as specifically authorized or directed in writing by WPB. Ethylcellulose allocated to fill anticipated orders for specified primary products and product end uses may not be converted into primary products in advance of receipt of actual orders for such pri-

—*Continued on page 37*

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The suggestion is being made in Congress that the government do for industry what it has done for labor—provide it with representation in the cabinet of the President. Representative Martin J. Kennedy of New York is the originator of the idea and dropped three bills in the house hopper this week to carry it out.

A Secretary of Industry is urgently needed, he said, to eliminate some of the friction that exists in many agencies having to do with activities of industry in the present emergency. The Secretary of Commerce is generally regarded as industry's spokesman in the cabinet, but this is only partly true. The interest of this office primarily is on trade and business and the producers receive only indirect consideration.

Mr. Kennedy does not expect that anything will be done immediately with his bills, but thinks it is a matter that should be discussed and given more than a passing consideration from the standpoint of post-war economy if nothing else.

Botanical Drugs Ceiling

The OPA appears to be blowing hot again on the subject of placing botanical drugs under a specific price ceiling. Representatives of the agency have been conferring in New York recently with representatives of the botanical drug trade, but what they discussed is something just between themselves. Officials long have been toying with the idea of taking botanical drugs out from under the GMPR and putting them under a dollars and cents ceiling, but something has always come up to delay the action. This time they may keep going until they reach a decision one way or another.

Vegetable Oil Seeds

The matter of importing babassu nuts, castor beans and other vegetable oil seeds from Brazil should be looked into by some responsible authority, in the opinion of certain reliable quarters here.

Although we have contracted to purchase large quantities of the products, we are not living up to these contracts, it is charged even though there is great need here for all that we can bring in. Too much shipping space is being assigned to coffee, cocoa and other less essentials, it seems, and even Brazil don't like the situation.

Tung and Oiticica Oils

The fats and oils section of the FDA is asking users of tung and oiticica oils to be more specific as to the end use of the products when making application for allocations. To say that the oils are needed for manufacture of "protective coatings" is too broad a description of the end use.

Supplies of these oils are extremely tight and for this reason there are only a limited number of uses for which they are allowed. One example is that allocation of the oils for wrinkle finishes is allowed only in the case of fire control instruments and Signal Corps and communications equipment.

Pharmaceutical Containers

The BEW is doing its bit to help out in the critical container situation for pharmaceuticals by closing out some of the loopholes through which these containers have been escaping for higher priced fields abroad. Two steps have just been taken in this direction:—

(1) The shipping priority ratings previously assigned to unfilled glass pharmaceutical and proprietary containers, including prescription bottles, ampoules, and vials have been rescinded, and (2) the areas where the bottles can be exported under general license have been restricted to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia and Russia.

The tightening of the regulations is to provide the BEW with a closer control over the exports. Hereafter an applicant for license to export must state the specific use of the containers—whether they are to be used as containers for medicinals or for some other commodity.

Narcotics and BEW

Hereafter exporters wishing to ship narcotics abroad not only will have to receive the permission of the Treasury Department but also the o.k. of BEW. The move just announced is an attempt by the BEW to effect a closer control over the exportation of drugs which are needed here.

What the BEW is doing is double-checking the Treasury on these exports. The reason for it is that the Treasury looks upon applications for licenses to export narcotics only from the moral standpoint. Some of these narcotics contain sizable amounts of drugs in scarce supply here and this fact is overlooked by the Treasury, says the BEW. The BEW is not interested primarily in the moral angle but in the supply angle, and exporters are being told that after they get the Treasury approval they then must come to BEW for its approval.

Vitamin B_1 Situation

The action of the WPB in placing vitamin B_1 under allocation does not mean that supplies are short at the present time. On the contrary production is keeping up pretty close to demand, but how long this will continue is something else again. So as not to be caught flat-footed when the pinch developes it was decided to set up the machinery to control distribution now.

As the situation now looks the users of B_1 will continue to get about as much as they have in the past but won't be able to increase the amount. This is because requirements of the important food supplement will increase as the size of the military forces expand, together with the operations of the Lend-Lease Administration. The big question mark, however, is what the Federal Security Agency finally does on the pending question of increasing the quantity of vitamins in flour. This might be the factor that would cause the pinch.

Lemon and Orange Oils

As a result of the war, says the Department of Agriculture, the oil cells in the rinds of citrus fruits that formerly went to waste are now giving up their contents to supply all the lemon and orange oils that we need to flavor our foods, beverages and medicines. In fact, production has been so stepped up that the country is self-sufficient and is even supplying its allies. As of April 1, the Food Distribution Administration had delivered for lend-lease shipment 229,577 pounds of lemon oil and 21,961 pounds of orange oil. This could mean that Brazil which recent developments indicate is planning to step up its production of orange oil may find the United States a difficult market to pierce.

Linseed Oil Ceiling Due

The long-awaited specific dollars-and-cents linseed oil price ceiling was expected to be issued momentarily by the Office of Price Administration. At the same time, War Production Board officials continued their study of conservation. Especially has an effort been made during the past month, through a series of meetings held in various sections of the country, to emphasize to the paint industry the importance of revising formula specifications to call for a definitely curtailed use of linseed oil.

Daddies in Draft Data

The WMC is urging employers engaged in war production or in activities essential to the war effort to advise the local draft boards immediately in writing of their employment of registered fathers who may be subject to induction.

The local board thus will be advised of the registrant's employment in an essential activity, and the employer will receive notice of reopening of

—*Continued on page 39*

Civilian Requirements Office Set Up by WPB

The Office of Civilian Requirements within the War Production Board and clothing it was the power necessary to provide civilians with essential goods and services has been approved by Chairman Donald M. Nelson. The new agency, superseding the Office of Civilian Supply, is headed by Arthur D. Whiteside, whose appointment as vice-chairman for Civilian Requirements was announced by Mr. Nelson on April 15.

In order to correlate the policies of the government agencies concerned with the supply of civilian goods and services, the order establishes a subcommittee of the War Production Board, designated as the Civilian Requirements Policy Committee, composed of the following:—Secretary of Agriculture, the chairman of the War Manpower Commission, the Price Administrator, the Petroleum Administrator for War, and the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation. Mr. Nelson will be chairman and Mr. Whiteside vice-chairman of the committee. In addition, the War Food Administrator and the Administrator of the National Housing Agency will be invited to sit with the committee.

—O-P-D—

Petroleum Solvents Ceiling Revised

Industrial naphthas, solvents, mineral oil polymers, and petroleum sulphonates have been removed from the general maximum price regulation and placed under revised price schedule No. 88 (petroleum and petroleum products), the Office of Price Administration announced May 7.

Under amendment No. 95 to revised price schedule No. 88, effective May 13, 1943, however, sellers have the option of retaining maximum prices already established under the general maximum price regulation or using an alternative method in revised price schedule No. 88.

Under this alternative method, which would yield maximum prices approximately the same as under the GMPR, sellers follow their March, 1942, prices, and if these prices are not available they establish a tentative maximum price at the particular shipping or delivery point, based on the maximum prices of three most closely competitive sellers and submit the price to OPA for approval or disapproval within 15 days. This latter procedure avoids the necessity of establishing a maximum price by a formal order required under the general maximum price regulation, thus simplifying procedure. A letter proposing the tentative ceiling is enough.

—O-P-D—

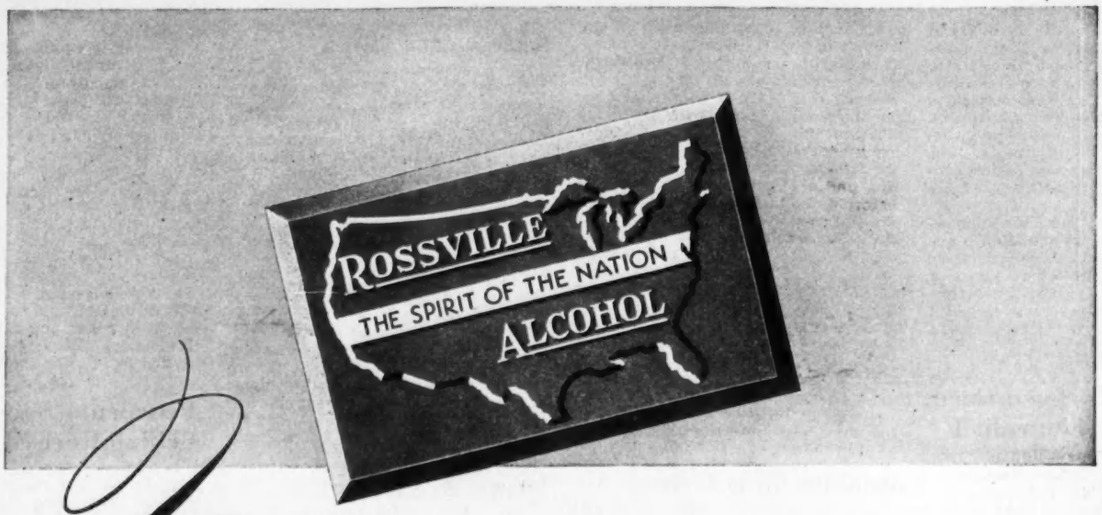
Oilmeal Inventory Limitations Modified

Extension and modification of limitations upon inventory supplies of oilmeal have been announced by the War Food Administration. The extension and modification are contained in a re-issue of Food Production Order No. 9, which expired April 30. The new order became effective from May 1 until further notice. It permits processors to acquire a stock of oil seed meals as of the end of any month equal to the quantity held as of the same date in 1942, or a quantity equal to 15 days' crushing capacity, whichever is greater. Food Production Order No. 9, issued February 27, 1943, limited the alternative quantity to 5 days' crushing capacity.

—O-P-D—

Copper Sulphate Ceiling Set for Shipments West

Amendment No. 1 to Regulation 354, effective May 3, provides Eastern producers of copper sulphate a separate and new method for computing the ceiling for their shipments to Western areas. On shipments sold on a freight equalized basis to the nearest of four West coast basing points to the purchaser—Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.—the Eastern producers may add 15 cents per 100 pounds in computing their final ceiling prices in accordance with other provisions of the regulation. OPA emphasizes that only the freight practices provisions are changed by the amendment and that other factors in arriving at ceilings remain the same.



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Casein Allocation Postponed to May 15

OPD Washington Bureau

A two-weeks postponement of the allocation program for casein was announced by the War Production Board May 1 in a letter to producers and users of the product. The program which was scheduled to become operative May 1 was delayed until May 15 and users were advised that they may accept deliveries up to that date subject only to Priorities Regulation No. 1.

The temporary authorization was made pending authorization on form PD-600 for May and June, the letter further stated, and quantities received or used during the period must be chargd against amounts to be authorized on such forms. It was explained by officials that the delay was necessitated by the fact that the PD-600 forms were still coming in from the users and it would be impossible to make proper allocations of casein supplies until all such forms are received.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Paint Production Club Elects Officers

At the annual election of officers of the New York Paint & Varnish Production Club, held in conjunction with its latest monthly dinner-meeting, in its club rooms, May 6, F. Grant Schleicher, W. D. Wilson Printing Ink Company, was chosen president and Frederick M. Damitz, Na-

F. Grant Schleicher

—*Continued on page 57*

—O-P-D—

Flatting, Mixing Oils Specifications Proposed

OPD Washington Bureau

A proposed Federal specification for flatting and mixing oils for thinning paste white lead and similar paste paints has been transmitted to the manufacturers of such materials by the technical committee on paint of the National Bureau of Standards for comment prior to its submission to the Federal Specifications Executive Committee for adoption and use by the government departments.

The proposal contemplates a revision of the current specification TT-O-356 with emergency provisions, and the addition of another class to cover lead mixing oil used on exterior masonry. Because of the urgent need for the specification by government departments it was requested that comment on the proposal be submitted before May 25.

—O-P-D—

Oils, Fats Industry Wage of 40c. Favored

A minimum hourly wage rate of 40 cents has been recommended in the vegetable fats and oil industry by an industry committee meeting at the offices of the Federal Department of Labor, this city. The committee was appointed by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the Department of Labor. The vote for the 40-cent minimum was unanimous.

Although a majority of the 17,000 employees in the industry are already receiving more than the 40-cent minimum, some 600 employees will receive wage increases if the recommendation of the committee is approved by Administrator Walling. The committee's recommendation now goes to Administrator Walling, who will set a date for a public hearing at which proponents and opponents of the minimum wage rate recommendation may appear and testify or submit evidence.

Rosin's Roles in Varnishmaking

Reprinted, because of the exigencies of wartime resin supplies, from a series of articles by a varnishmaker of long experience, published in OPD in 1924.

Prepared Rosins

(*Continued from May 3 issue*)

Manganese Rosin

WW rosin	100 lbs.
Manganese sulphate	16 lbs.
Net product	108 lbs.

Melt the rosin to 320°; add the manganese slowly; and stir constantly. All the manganese should be in within five to ten minutes. Then raise the heat to 420°, and cook about fifteen minutes, stirring frequently. Finally run the heat to 540°; pull from the fire, and allow to cool to 500° or 480° before pouring into the cooling box. When cold break into small pieces and mix thoroughly. This rosin should be extremely hard.

This product, a pale, fused material with an acid value of 117.94, is superior to the hard sulphate rosin described above.

As has been advised hereinbefore, this variety of treated rosins should be made in an aluminum varnish kettle to conserve extreme paleness of color. The objection to the regular copper kettle for this piece of goods is on account of the evolution of sulphuric acid from the manganese sulphate under heat, as its action on copper causes considerable darkening of the rosin. Manganese sulphate contains about 44 percent of combined sulphuric acid and fully 24 percent of water. The acid begins to vaporize at 320° in an open kettle and boils at 554°, at which point the darkening action would be exceedingly rapid.

Oxide-Treated Rosin

Rosin	500 lbs.
Manganese dioxide	11 lbs.
Litharge	11 lbs.

Melt the rosin to 270°; sprinkle in the black oxide, and heat to 340° while stirring well from the bottom. Then, while heating further to 420°, add and stir in the litharge until all is taken up. Hold at 420° for about fifteen minutes; then pull from the fire, and pour into the cooling box.

Red Lead Rosin

Rosin	100 lbs.
Slaked lime	2 lbs.
Red lead	16 lbs.
Chinawood oil	4 gals.
Net product	142 lbs.

Melt rosin; run to 500°; sprinkle in the lime, and heat to 550°. Then pull from fire, and commence adding the lead a little at a time, stirring continually and whipping down the froth if necessary (it froths strongly). When all the red lead is in, put kettle back over fire; add wood oil in small portions, stirring well; then raise the heat to 565°; pull from fire; allow to cool to about 480°-450°, and pour into the cooling box.

This material has an acid value of 61.88.

Rubbing-Varnish Resin

WW rosin	100 lbs.
Caustic soda	1 lb.
Lead acetate	4 lbs.
Hot water	1 gal.
Slaked lime	2 lbs.
Glycerin	4 fl. ozs.
Net product	103 lbs.

Dissolve the caustic soda and sugar of lead in the hot water (makes a milky-white solution). Melt the rosin to about 400°; pull from the fire, and commence adding the soda-lead solution a little at a time, stirring briskly and whipping down the foam each time before adding more of it. When all the solution is in and the water has been driven off, replace the kettle over the fire and heat to 500°. Sprinkle in the lime and raise the temperature to 575°; pull from the fire; let it cool to 500° before adding the glycerin. Stir in the glycerin until bubbles cease; then when cooled down to 480° to 450° pour the batch into the cooling box.

This is a strong, pale, hard-drying rosin adaptable as a 30 percent addition with hard gum in quick-rubbing varnishes. Its acid value is 106.70.

Shellac Rosin

Rosin	50 lbs.
TN orange lac	50 lbs.
Net product	98 lbs.

Melt the rosin to 320°; then commence adding the lac in small portions, stirring until all is dissolved in the melt. Meantime, continue to raise the heat slowly so that by the time all the lac is in the temperature will be 400° to 420°, at which point the mixture will be sufficiently fluid to be poured into the cooling box.

This rosin is soluble in alcohol and may be used in the preparation of cheap shellac compound varnish, but it is intended especially for shellac grinding japans. Its acid value is 58.97.

Strong-Drying Rosin

WW rosin	100 lbs.
Manganese dioxide	1 lb.
Litharge	9 lbs.
Slaked lime	2 lbs.
Net product	108 lbs.

Melt the rosin, and when liquid add the manganese and lead. Stir frequently, and slowly heat to 480°, whipping down the foam if necessary. Pull from the fire, and sprinkle in the lime, and whip down its foam; then replace the kettle over the fire and run to 540°. Finally pull off the fire, and allow to cool slowly to 480° before pouring into the cooling box.

This product is adapted to use in cheap varnishes. Its acid value is 95.47.

White Carbonate Rosin

WW rosin	100 lbs.
Sal soda solution	1 gal.
Chinawood oil	1 gal.
Slaked lime	2 lbs.
Glycerin	1 qt.
Net product	110 lbs.

Melt the rosin to about 400°; pull from the fire; and commence adding the soda solution a little at a time, whipping down the foam before adding more liquid. When all is in and the water has been driven off, heat to 500°; sprinkle in the lime; and run to 575°. Then add the wood oil, cold, and stir well, again running up to 575°. Pull from the fire, allow to cool to 520°; and cautiously add the glycerin in small portions, stirring continually. When the temperature has lowered to about 470° pour into the cooling box.

Sal soda solution is made by dissolving 8 pounds of the salt in 1 gallon of water.

This rosin has very light color, hardness and very low acidity (75.82). It is intended for any general purposes.

Acidless or CP Rosins

(Ester Gums)

An important member of the treated rosin group of basic driers is the acidless rosin, or CP rosin. Products thus designated were developed by the late Dr. W. G. Scott. Dr. Scott covered the subject so well that a resume of his experimentation and process is introduced here as the best commentary on this material.

The product, known as CP rosin or ester gum, and sometimes as rosin esters, is common rosin or colophony treated in such manner that all impurities and the volatile resin acids are removed, leaving a resin suitable for making varnishes supposedly equal to those made from kauri and other hard copal gums. Dr. Scott made his acidless rosin under vacuum in a specially constructed aluminum still to assure maximum lightness of color.

Ordinary rosin has an acid figure of 160 to 165, and it is this volatile resin acid which renders the substance inferior to the copal gums, because it shortens the life of rosin varnishes exposed to the weather, induces "livering" or thickening in combination with lead and zinc pigments, and turns white in contact with water.

Some of these troubles are slightly overcome by treating raw rosin with lime or caustic soda, thereby neutralizing a small part of the acid and imparting a certain degree of hardness,

—*Continued on page 46*

Plastic Society To Meet in Chicago

The Society of the Plastic Industry will meet in Chicago, May 13 and 14. Program for the meeting follows:—

Thursday, May 13

"Current Developments on the Labor Front," Prof. Raleigh W. Stone, professor of industrial relations, University of Chicago.

"Allyl Alcohol Resins," Dr. Alphonse Pechukas, director of research, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia chemicals division, Barberton, Ohio.

"Manufacture of Synthetic Phenol," Robert Crawford, Durez Plastics & Chemicals, N. Tonowanda, N. Y.

"Renegotiation of Contracts," Herbert J. Taylor, vice-chairman of Price Adjustment Board, War Department.

Friday, May 14

"Sytalyon, Its Properties and Fabrication," R. F. Boyer, special representative of plastics sales division, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

"Recent Developments in Methyl Methacrylate," Dr. G. M. Kuettel, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Arlington, N. J.

"Machinery Order L-159," James A. Lawson, chief of facilities section, Chemicals Division, War Production Board, Washington.

"Plastic Price Regulation," Morris Ullman, Office of Price Administration.

"Low Pressure Molding," J. D. Lincoln, Virginia-Lincoln Furniture Company, aircraft division, Marion, Va.

"High Frequency Heating of Plastic Compounds," V. E. Meharg, Bakelite Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.

—O-P-D—

Naphthenates Industry Advisory Group Formed

The War Production Board has formed the Naphthenic Acids and Naphthenates Industry Advisory Committee. T. J. Craig is the government presiding officer. Committee members are:—

David E. Day, Richfield Oil Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Gerald Fisher, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York; G. H. Hemmen, Union Oil Company, Los Angeles; J. R. M. Klotz, Stanco Distributors, Inc., New York; W. B. Lawson, Ferro-Drier & Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. W. Lawson, Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland; Ralph McGean, McGean Chemical Company, Cleveland; D. Murray, Cuprinol, Incorporated, Boston, Mass.; E. M. Pflueger, Advance Solvents and Chemical Company, New York; Leo Roon, Nuodex Products Company, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J., and J. C. Stirton, Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco.

—O-P-D—

Fermentation Butanol, Acetate Ceiling Revised

Ceiling prices for fermentation butyl alcohol were revised May 7 by the Office of Price Administration in an amendment to maximum price regulation No. 37.

Existing base ceilings of 14.25c. per pound delivered in Eastern territory are continued in effect for butyl alcohol produced in Indiana and Illinois, the major production area which accounts for 55 percent of the total butyl alcohol output.

For producers in other States, however, the action raises the basic ceiling from 14.25 to 16.6 cents per pound until June 30, 1943, and to 19 cents per pound after that date.

1. Section 1412.116 (a) (1) is amended to read as follows:—

Maximum prices per pound delivered in Eastern territory follows:—

Normal Fermentation Butyl Alcohol

	Produced in Indiana and Illinois	Produced elsewhere in the United States Until June 30, 1943	Produced elsewhere in the United States After June 30, 1943
Tankcars	$0.1425	$0.166	$0.19
Drums, carload lots	.1525	.176	.20
Drums, l.c.l. lots	.1575	.181	.205

Normal Fermentation Butyl Acetate

Tankcars	$0.1475	$0.162	$0.1825
Drums, carload lots	.1575	.172	.1925
Drums, l.c.l. lots	.1625	.177	.1975

2. Section 1412.116 (a) (5) (i) is amended to read as follows:—

(i) Sales from plants in the territories and possessions. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, maximum prices for normal fermentation butyl alcohol and normal fermentation butyl acetate produced in plants in the territories or possessions of the United States shall be the applicable maximum prices established in subparagraph (1) for sales in eastern territory by producers located in Indiana and Illinois, less ½ cent per pound, f.o.b. plant.

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KAMM-O M M & R—Efficiently used in technical products in place of Oil Camphor Sassafrassy.

OIL LEMONGRASS REPLACEMENT #619 M M & R—Replaces Oil Lemongrass Native. Ideal where low priced perfume oil is needed.

IMITATION LAVENDER OIL #30 M M & R—Exceptionally Replaces Oil Lavender Flowers U.S.P. in technical products.

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

May 7, 1943

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gls., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., wks.....lb. .14 - —

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .38 - .70

tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - .50

Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29

USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000 lbs..lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., fib. dms., 25 lbs..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .67 - —

Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd, E.*lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07 - —
* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling, ½c. per lb. higher.

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .90 - 1.25
5-dm. lots, same basis....lb. 1.00 - —
5-gal. lots, same basis...lb. 1.25 - —

Methyl (see M).

Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms.....lb. 1.08 - 1.10

Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60

Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .09 - —

Acid, abietic, dms., c.l.....lb. .08¾- —

Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
50%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.38 - 5.88
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.98
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
glacial, nat., CP., cbys.100 lbs.13.50 - 13.75
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.96 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP., dms., works, 100 lbs.12.50 - 13.50
99.5%, bbls., works.100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
dms., works.....100 lbs. 9.25 - 9.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.50
USP XII, dms., works, 100 lbs.10.50 - 11.00
pure, 30%, bbls....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic, anhydride,[6] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld....lb. .13 - —

Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't...100 lbs. .45 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .46 - .59

Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .40 - .54

Freight equaled, shipment identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago, and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous[6] tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1,6] 1,000-ozs., dms..oz. 1.00 - —
500-oz. lots, dms.....oz. 1.01 - —
100-oz. lots, bots.....oz. 1.01 - —
smaller lots, bots.....oz. 1.04 - 1.07
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5%, cryst., (same as prices for powder), gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld. ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —

Acid, cacodylic, 5-lb. bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[5] split, dms....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks, lb. .03 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .03½- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,6] 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1] crys., gran., bbls., c.l., lb. .20 - .25
10,000 lbs., to c.l.....lb. .20½- .25
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - .25
100 lbs., dms. or kgs..lb. .21 - .25½
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .23 - .29
anhyd.,[2] gran., dms., c.l..lb. .22½- .27½
10,000 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .23 - .27¼
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .23½- .31½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than granular. Keg packing ½c. higher than barrels. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[5] dist., dms...lb. .14 - .14½
tanks.....lb. .13½- —
Cresylic (coaltar,)[6] high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks.....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works...lb. .10½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., ton lots, lb. .27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls.....lb. 1.27 - 1.30
fib. dms.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.13
Gamma,[7] bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, bbls., 500 lbs.....lb. .12 - —
kegs, 100 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
dmjn.....lb. .21 - .23
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Hydrobromic, dil., 10%, cbys.lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works...lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, rubber dms., works..lb. .08 - .09
48%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12 - —
32%, rubber dms., works...lb. .12½- —
60%, rubber dms., works...lb. .13½- —
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-33%, bbls..lb. .08 - .09
Hypophosphorous, USP, 30%, djns...lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13¼- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more, lb. .24¼- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14¼- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dict., tech., dms....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[5] light, dms.....lb. .21¾- .22¼
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit....lb. .03 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .93 - 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
CP, dealer, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - .15
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - .13
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
Nicotinic,[6] dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 5.00 - —
100-lb. fib.....lb. 5.15 - —
50-lb. fib.....lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.30 - 5.50

Acid, nicotinic, amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25, E. works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. lots.....lb. .28 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works....lb. .11¼- —
10,000 lbs.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[5] white dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks.....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 3.00
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, dlvd. N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, dlvd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area.100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
10 cbys., to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
2 to 9 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
single cbys.....lb. .13 - —
70-lb. cbys.....lb. .10½- —
25 cbys, to c.l.....lb. .11½- —
5 to 24 cbys.....lb. .12 - —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .13 - —
10% dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. drs., works...lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
resub., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
Pyroligenous, bbls., dlvd. E.gal. .25 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split).
tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l....lb. .26 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .33 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - .42
USP, bbls., c.l.....lb. .28 - —
100 lbs. to c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .44
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .65 - .68
Soybean oil,[5] dist., dms.....lb. .17¾- .18½
Stearic,[5] double-press., bgs...lb. .15 - .16
single pressed, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15½
triple pressed, bgs.....lb. .18 - .19
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric,[4] 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 up, works...100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E. works....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
tanks, E. works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys....lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .15½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic,[5] tech., bbls., dms...lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one ship't.....lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities...lb. .71 - —
kgs.....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic,[6] CP,[1] 100-lb. pkgs..lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.28.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.09 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —
Acrylonitrile,[6] dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½- —
5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .40 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs., works..lb. .40½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton, works.....lb. .41 - —
tankcars, frt. alld.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae,[3] USP, anh., dms.lb. .33 - —
hyd., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Agar,[6] .....lb. 3.50 - —
San Diego, Calif.....lb. 3.00 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).
light, dms., Chicago.....lb. .65 - .70
Egg, edible,[3] cryst., powd., bbls..lb. 1.80 - —
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. 1.45 - —
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .131 - —
tertiary, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09 - —
Benzyl, cns.....lb. .65 - .75
dms.....lb. .68 - —
Butyl, normal,[1,6] dms., c.l., frt. alld., *East..lb. .11¾- .15¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¼- .15¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- .14¼

Alcohol, butyl, secondary,[6] dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss..lb. .091 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .096 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .13 - —
tanks.....lb. .11 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber cans, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
Denatured,[1,8,9] CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..gal. .54½- —
19 dms., wks., E.....gal. .56½- —
1 to 18 dms., wks., E..gal. .59½- —
CD14, tanks, E., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works.....gal. .62 - —
19 bbls., E. works..gal. .64 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. works, gal. .67 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50 - —
Anhydrous 3c. per gal. higher.
SD2B, bbls., c.l., wks., E.gal. .60 - —
19 bbls., works, E..gal. .62 - —
1 to 18 bbls., works, E. gal. .65 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .48 - —
CD23G (replaced by SD23H).
SD23H, work's, c.l., bbls....gal. .61½- —
19 bbls.....gal. .63½- —
1 to 18 bbls.....gal. .66½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .49½- —
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, bbls., c.l., E. wks.gal. .62½- —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works..gal. .66 - —
1 to 18, E. works...gal. .69 - —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .50½- —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1¼c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., wks. gal. .55½- —
19 dms., to c.l.....gal. .57½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, E. works.....gal. .51 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetcone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10 - .12½
Ethyl,[5] 190 pf., dms., c.l..gal.11.94½- —
19 dms.....gal.11.98 - —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.01 - —
tanks.....gal.11.90 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.....gal.11.90 - —
19 dms.....gal.12.59½- —
1 to 18 dms.....gal.12.66 - —
Grain alcohol is 10c. per gallon higher.
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - .35
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl,[6] refd., dms., works.lb. .0860- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl,[2,6] refd., 91% , ims., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest..gal. .66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis..gal. .65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .47 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis..lb. .60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.....lb. .65 - —
Propyl, normal, dm. wks..gal. .67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 6,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y..lb. .44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis...lb. .50 - —
car lots, wks.....lb. .40 - —
cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia...lb. .55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works..gal. .70 - .72
Aldol, 35 and 110 gal., dms, wks. lb. .13 - —
5-10 gal., dms., wks.....lb. .15 - —
denat. grd., dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. .70 - .85
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .79 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Allapice,[1] Mexican, bgs.....lb. .22 Nom.
Alphaterpineol, denat. grade, dms., c.l., works, net weight, lb. .17 - —
Alpha tocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.....lb. 5.40 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls....lb. .22 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling
[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)
[3]—General Limitation Order (L order)
[4]—General Preference Order (M order)
[5]—Conservation Order (M order)
[6]—Allocation

* OPA ceiling for East; Western ceiling ½c. per pound higher.

Althea root, bls.....lb. .68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia,[5] burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil..100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., wks.....
100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd. N. Y., Phila..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.
Chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00

Alumina acetate, solut., basic 24%, c.l., bbls.,10 up, dlvd..lb. .10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd..lb. .09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd.,[6] com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works..lb. .08 - —
12,160 to 40,000 lbs., wks..lb. .09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs, works..lb. .10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.....lb. .11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.....lb. .12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Hydrate,[6] heavy, bbls., wks..lb. .0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .1210- —
light, 50-lb. bgs., dlvd...lb. .14½- —
50-lb. bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide gel, USP purity, conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .17¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .16¾- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms..lb. .20¾- —
contract, wks.....lb. .19¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib dms., works..lb. .75 - —
contract, wks.....lb. .75 - —
powd., USP IX, fib dms...lb. .15 - .19
Oleate, dms., contra.....lb. .24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald., 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.10
Aluminum, 98-99%,[2,3,4] c.l....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
paste,[6] lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .58 - .60
ink, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.....lb. .58 - —
powdered,[6] lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm..lb. .68 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.....lb. .57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm....lb. .59 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dm...lb. .40 - —
unpolished, stand., 250-lb. dm., lb. .36 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dm.lb. .40 - —

Aluminum powder, and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,400 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,900 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 20,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz.17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks., lb. .50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works..lb. .60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
Ammonia,[6] anhydrous, fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal with Hopewell, Va..ton.90.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works.lb. .05 - —
pure, cyls., dlvd. Met., N.Y., lb. .16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Ammonia, aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .05¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03¼- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - —
Benzoate, refined, dms., kgs., frt. alld., 4,000 lbs. up..lb. .43 ——
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Bicarbonate, dms.....lb. .0539- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1080- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, NF, 450-lb. bbl....lb. .31 - .35
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - .34
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - .35
25-lb. dms.....lb. .34 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y..lb. .06¼- .09¼
cns., same basis.....lb. .14¼- .17¼
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls....lb. .11 - .13
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .16 - —
Citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. bbls.lb. .75 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .85
Fluoride, DDIS.....lb. .18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 3.60 - —
Linoleate, 50% anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p., ref'd, cryst., kgs..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
fine cryst., bbls., kgs.....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, mixture with limestone, 34% nitrogen, f.o.b. Ft. Robinson, Ontario..ton.56.65 - —
tech., bgs., works...100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, purit., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .27 - .33
Ammonia, perchlorate, kgs....lb. .55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom. ....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .31 - .39
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, E. works..unit-ton. No prices.
pure, bbls. .....lb. .40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Salicylate, N.F., dms., kgs.lb. 1.15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous .....lb. .24½- —
paste .....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, 6 bbls. up, wks.lb. .15 - —
2 to 5 bbls., works.....lb. .20 - —
single bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .29 - —
Sulphate,[1,6] dom., bulk, f.o.b. cars at any one of 45 inland producing ovens..ton.28.20 - —
f.o.b. cars, at any one of 21 Atlantic Coast ports, ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis, 100% dms., c.l., works..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07¼- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .06 - —
dms., works .....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms....lb. .45 - .97½
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13 - .18
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .12½- .17¾
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14¼- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal.....lb. .75 - .90
Caproate, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - —
Chloride, mixed, dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .083- —
Nitrite, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. 1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots. .....lb. .85 - 1.25
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .33½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
Amylnaphthalenes, mixed, crude, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .14 - —
refd., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Anethol, bots. .....lb. 2.35 - 2.40
cans .....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
import, natural, bls.....lb. 2.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Anilin oil,[6] dms. .....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., ...lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise,[1] Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Ecuador, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Mexican, reclaimed, bgs.....lb. .30 - .30½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .33 - .33½
Star .....lb. .47½- .48
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .29 - .30
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Anisic aldehyde, bots.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Annatto[5], paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
seed, bgs.....lb. .08 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls...lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%.lb. .18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%.....lb. .20 - .23
Oxide,[6] bgs., c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River..lb. .40 - —
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., tons..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots. .....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Arecoline, hydrobromide, bots.oz.11.25 -11.50
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., Argentine port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.62.00 - —
Spanish port, 100 kilos, 100% purity.52.00 - —
Arnica flowers, bls.....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, bgs...lb. .09½- .10
bbls. .....lb. .10 - .10½
Arsenic,[6] metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots..lb. 5.56 - —
jars .....lb. 5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. .52 - .65
bots. .....lb. .60 - .64
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
Trisulphide, l.c.l., works....lb. .30 - .35
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y. fibrous).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines, ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., same basis.....ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., same basis.....ton.38.00 - —
7D, bgs., same basis.....ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., same basis.....ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., same basis.....ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., same basis.....ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., same basis.....ton.16.50 - —
7R. bgs., same basis.....ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum Manjak No. 10, crude, works..lb. .06¼- .12
process form, bgs., wks.lb. .05¾- .13
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point.ton.30.00 - —
Barbadoes, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l., N.Y..ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.41.40 - —
Cuban A, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y. ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., N.Y..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 240 F. fusing point, bgs., gross weight, f.o.b. western shipping points....ton.32.90 - —
seconds, 370-390 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.25.50 - —
Asphaltum, gilsonite, brilliant, selects, 290-295 F. fusing point, same basis..ton.30.50 - —
270 F. fusing point, same basis .....ton.30.50 - —
seconds, 300-320 F. fusing point, not uniform, same basis .....ton.22.50 - —
jet, 2,000 lbs. gross weight lots, bgs., f.o.b. Colorado shipping point..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery.....ton.21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery.....ton.16.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 3.10 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. .62 - .63
Barbasco root,[32] (see cube root).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. No stocks
Barbital, cs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.....lb. 3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
superfine, c.l., works...ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
Chlorate,[6] kgs.....lb. .36 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., Zone 1, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.77.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....ton.79.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.92.00 - —
Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.94.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.96.00 - —
Zone 3, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.87.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....ton.89.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.102.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.83.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.96.00 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....ton.102.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.115.00 - —

Barium chloride, technical zones are as follows:—Zone 1, New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill. Wis., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss. R., north of Miss., north of Ark., Ills. Zone 2. Tenn., No. and So. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., and Fla. Zone 3. Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah and Ariz. Zone 4. Wash., Ore., Calif., and Nev.

Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .16 Nom.
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .06 - .07
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.83
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, cks.....lb. .11 - .12
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., wks., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .12
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, cns. (50 lbs. each), ton and carload lots..lb. .21 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis, ton.25.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.25 - —
ex whse. N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern off color bgs., mines..ton.17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.....ton. 8.00 - —
Bauxite,[6] bulk, mines.....ton.7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Root, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh., bgs., Wyo. works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms. lb. .45 - .55
NF VII, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol,[2,3] 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. up to 2c. per gal..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .22 - .24
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .89 Nom.
dms. .....lb. .55 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.s., f.f.c., dms.lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Benzyl chloride, cbys., frt. equal lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.15 - 5.50
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.15
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -25.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs...lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth[6] chloride, oxide, bots..lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.25 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.35 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.52 - 1.63
175-lb. bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, powd., bots., cns..lb. 1.23 - —
bbls., dms.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots..lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Subcarbonate, 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots..lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[2] acetylene, c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon,[6] regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs., ctns., f.o.b. whse..lb. .06 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .06 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .08550- —
l.c.l., bgs., ctns., f.o.b. whse..lb. .07¼- —
dlvd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27¼- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N.Y.lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y....lb. .05¾- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½ Nom.
Black dyes or listed under Dyes.
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Black Indian hemp root, bls...lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W. Va..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis...ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbl., c.l., wks.ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.46.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2,3] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.00
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½% ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N.Y. unit-ton. 4.95 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago... lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. R. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ¼c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .86 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .35 - —
Cobalt,[2] genuine, 1-kilo pkg.lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. 3.80 - 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, same basis, contracts..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, same basis, contracts. lb. .52 - —
Potash, dms., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs.....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.80 - —
Methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
job grades, bbl., same basis lb. .19 - .23
reg. grades, bbls., same basis, lb. .17 - .27
Blue, ultramarine, dlvd. ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. bgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.
Victoria ink toner, bbls., same basis, alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
syn. vehicle, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Bluefag root, bls.....lb .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubes....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., indus., Chi.ton.57.50 -65.00
junk, same basis.....ton.31.00 - —
meal, raw, dom., 4% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Eastern works..ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, dom., feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. E. wks....ton.47.00 - —
Chicago, works....ton.51.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. wks.ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works..ton.37.00 - —
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .70 - .95

AMORPHOUS MINERAL WAXES

CROWN QUALITY

Color	Black
Melting Point	190° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	10 max.
Color	Amber
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.
Color	Yellow
Melting Point	200° F. min.
Penetration at 77° F.—100 grms. 5 secs.	5 max.

GEM QUALITY

Color	Black and Yellow 2 N.P.A. to Amber 5 N.P.A.
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	16 to 20
Melting Point	185° min.
Flash	500 min.

PEARL QUALITY

Number 10

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	20 to 25
Melting Point	182° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 40

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	30 to 35
Melting Point	177° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Number 50

Color	Amber
Penetration—50 grms. 5 secs.	35 to 40
Melting Point	175° F. min.
Flash	500 min.

Manufactured by

AMERICAN WAX REFINING CORP.

CAVEN POINT ROAD — JERSEY CITY, N.J.

Phone BErgen 4-3237, 3238

Boraz,[3] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.50.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld....ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.66.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .11½- —
Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowance for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100 lbs..bots. 1.50 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 4.30 - 6.00
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms.....lb.[a] .80 - 1.00
printing inks, cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Brown,[3] iron oxide, pure, precip., cks., f.o.b. N.Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks. lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235- —
Sap, crystals, dom., works..lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works.lb. .08¾- .10¾
Brown, raw, American, bbls., wks..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. wks.lb. .08 - .10
Umber, Amer., bbls., works..lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement, bbls., works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Af..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City..lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis..lb. .0555- —
Pittsburgh..lb. .06 - —
ex car, Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06½- —
ex whse. Los Angeles..lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .06¾- —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz. cns.....oz. .30 - —
Byronia root, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .82 - .84
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Berries, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .37 - .38
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3..gal. .03 - .03½
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate,[1] norm., dms., c.l. frt. alld..lb. .1240- .1675
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1225- .1675
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1115- .1475
secondary, dms., c.l. frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).

Butyl aldehyde, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
Chlorids, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .20½- —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref'd, dms., works...lb. .25 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .29 - —
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate,[4] dms., frt. alld. E. of St. Louis..lb. .20½- .21½
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .81 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y..lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide,[2] 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
Iodide,[4] 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.25 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.09 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Cadmium metal,[1,4] pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
Ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selemide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow).

Caffeine,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.80 - 2.88
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.10
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Caffeine, anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.08
25 to 100 lbs.....lb. 3.15 - 3.30
smaller lots.....lb. 3.35 - 3.45
Citrated,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, dom., bls.....lb. .80 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate,[5] bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .08¼
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for paint or whse. pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. whse.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -38.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd..ton.21.50 -35.50
5-ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks., ton. 7.50 - —
solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -31.50
15 tons, dlvd.....ton.21.45 -35.45
5-ton lots .....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone. Car lot prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
purified, cryst., 100-lb. lots, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, bbls., jars, bots. lb .29 - .32
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls...lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
100-lb lots .....lb. 1.40 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Hypophosphite, cns. .....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars..... oz. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .32 - .33
Mandelate, dense, dms....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
fluffy, dms. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.80
Palmitate, bbls. .....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt. unit-con. No prices.
feeding grade, bgs., works, ton.75.00 - —
food grade, works, 10 bbls. or over..lb. .07 - .07¾
5 to 9 bbls., same basis, lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis, lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls..... lb. .11¼- .12
dms. .....lb. .12¾- .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0635- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0705- .0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., ton lots, lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l..lb. .25 - —
ton lots.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - .28
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70% CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
80% CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works, 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 1,000-lb. lots, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .49 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Calomel,[2] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.06 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. .85 - .90
slabs, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
tablets, tins.....lb. 1.25 Nom.
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .41 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .43¼- —
5 to 9 bbls..... .....lb. .44 - —
1 to 4 bbls..... .....lb. .45 - —
25 lbs. to 149 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
1 lb. to 24 lbs.....lb. .54 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb .62 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .66 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .70 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .81 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .82 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 3.10 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. No stocks
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway seed,[1] Dutch, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Morocco, dewhiskered, bgs...lb. .75 - .76
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs....lb. .60 - .61
natural, bgs.....lb. .57 - .59
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .235 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .285 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .04 - .06
Tetrachloride,[1,2] Zone 1, 55½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .72 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
Zone 2, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l. frt. alld..gal .94 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....gal. 1.00 - —

KEEP YOUR EYE ON THE BALL

The future is shaping up fast.

It takes no satin turban or fortune-teller's cards to see the coming events in tomorrow's crystal. They're with us already . . . more clearly defined with each new technological development, each new advance on the industrial front.

What these events will mean to you is equally plain. Radical departures in materials, methods, markets. Perhaps an entirely different approach to outgrown products, in order that they may meet post-war needs.

Wyandotte men . . . with a mind ahead of the job at hand . . . are ready to help you take up the challenge that peace will bring. Experience in furnishing basic chemicals to half a hundred industries has gained them a bird's-eye view of business trends, an all-over picture which fits the pieces together, points up those destined to affect your plans.

Would such *full*-vision be useful to you? Then our technical staff is at your command. Wyandotte, though working 'round the clock to supply Victory's urgent demands, is never too busy to be of service.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation consolidates the resources and facilities of Michigan Alkali Company and The J. B. Ford Company to better serve the nation's war and post-war needs.

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OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS CORPORATION • MICHIGAN ALKALI DIVISION • WYANDOTTE, MICHIGAN

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • CHLORINE • BICARBONATE OF SODA • CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • DRY ICE

Carbontetrachloride, zone 3, 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld., gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .93 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .99 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l..gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States.—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Conn., R. I., N. Y. N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kans., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the States of Wyoming, Colo., N. M., Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah, Ariz.

Cardamom,[1] bleached, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.46 - 1.50
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. .96 - .98
Ceylon, cs.....lb. .93 - .97
Carmel coloring, bbls.....lb. .70 - 1.10
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -28.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk...lb. .26 - .28
Case hardening mixture, 20% lump, dms l.c.l. .09 - —
Casein,[1] dom., processed, acid-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. .21 - —
20 to 99 bgs., inclusive, same basis..lb. .21¼- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .21¾- —
rennet-precip., bgs., 100 bgs. or more same basis..lb. .22½- —
20 to 99 bgs, inclusive, same basis..lb. .22¾- —
less than 20 bgs., same basis..lb. .23¼- —
Cassia,[1] Batavia, No. 1, thin quill bls..lb. .60 Nom.
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .58 Nom.
Shortstick .....lb. .53 Nom.
broken .....lb. .51 Nom.
China, bls., bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .53 Nom.
broken, bls.....lb. .52 Nom.
Saigon, all medium, bls.....lb. .61 Nom.
all thin, bls.....lb. .62 Nom.
Cassia, fistula, bskts.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....ib.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] dom., guaranteed 5¼% ammon., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.19.00 - —
Catechol, resublimed, frt. alld. E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 -
Celery seed,[1] French, bgs.....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .34½- .35½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld...lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works..lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Oxide, optical grade, 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.00 - —
Chalk, precipitated, drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l..lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungary type, cs.lb. .60 - .65
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, grnd., bgs., c.l., Clvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.35.40 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.33.80 - —
Ill., Ind., Iowa, Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., O. and Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Penn.....ton.34.80 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,6] clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0285- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0225- —
powdered, 65% tan.....lb. .065 - —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works...ton. 7.60 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks. ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet grd., silkbolt, 99.5%, 325 bulk, c.l., works...ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .96 - .98
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,6,8] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .05¼- —
contracts, dlvd. N.Y...lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 8 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms..lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 150-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .80 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .82 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex-whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., case 2, ex-whse. lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls. lb. .22 - —
solut., 6%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07¼- —
7½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .08¼- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works ....ton.16.00 - —
Ore, residue, paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).

Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.05 - 6.60
Cinchona bark,[5] quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.20 Nom.
broken, quill, red, bgs..lb. .19 Nom.
yellow bgs.....lb. .19 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .13¼*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .53 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine,[5] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13¼*
large cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .42 + .13½

* Surcharge to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of natural business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
50 lbs.....lb. 3.55 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.60 - —
Heavy density cinchophen 20c. per lb. higher.
Cinn..mic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62½ Nom.
chips, bgs.....lb. .56 Nom.
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Citrine ointment,[3] jars.....lb. .96 - 1.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Clove,[1] Zanzibar.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .29 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .08¼- —
Coaltar, water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works..dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd., lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works, feed grade 23% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs., lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms....lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 29.4% Co., 100 lbs. 1.22 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[6] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
2% cobalt oxide, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
3½% cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co.....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co..100 lbs. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .26 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21

Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs..oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.85.00 -65.00
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20½
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .25 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .23
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .11½- .12
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate,[6] normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .34 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .35 - .50
Carbonate,[6] 52-54%, bbls....lb. .19½- .20
Chloride,[6] anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23½- .24
regular crystals.....lb. .13 - .14¾
Cyanide,[6] tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,6,8] electrolytic .....lb. .12 - .12½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16¾- .20
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .29½
Oxide,[6] black, bbls., works..lb. .19½- .23¾
Red, com'l, kgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Sulphate,[1,6] 99% cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
7,200 to 36,000 lbs....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
2,700 to 7,200 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
700 to 2,700 lbs.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
monohydrated, dealers, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 -10.05
bags in drums.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95

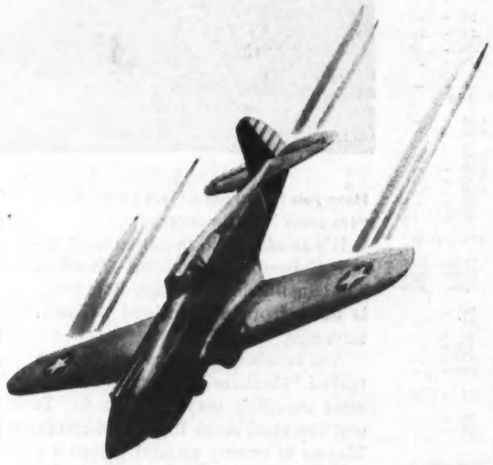
Cool as a Cucumber

—AT 6 MILES A MINUTE!

MEET the fighter that's blasting the Axis out of the sky! It rockets along at better than 400 miles an hour . . . powered by a liquid-cooled engine. Ethylene glycol (permanent anti-freeze to you!) is an important factor in its cooling system.

Chlorine, prime processing agent in the manufacture of ethylene glycol, is but one of the many Mathieson products which are contributing directly to the production of war materials. To mention only a few of the essential war uses of Mathieson chlorine, it plays an important part in the manufacture of aluminum . . . plastics . . . synthetic rubber . . . petroleum products and high explosives. Other basic "war chemicals", manufactured by The Mathieson Alkali Works and supplied directly to war industries or to our armed forces, include caustic soda, ammonia, soda ash, carbon dioxide and calcium hypochlorite. A highly mobile, dry chlorine carrier, calcium hypochlorite is used extensively at training centers and other military establishments to combat the deadly menace of waterborne diseases.

In a larger sense, Mathieson Chemicals are fighting a menace greater and more deadly than any the world has ever known—the arrogant, over-weening ambitions of the Axis tyrants, men without conscience and without mercy. Until they are removed forever from the high places of evil, there can be no let-up in the pace of war production here at Mathieson.



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CHEMICALS

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60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE . . . SODA ASH . . . CAUSTIC SODA . . . BICARBONATE OF SODA . . . BLEACHING POWDER . . . HTH PRODUCTS . . . AMMONIA, ANHYDROUS and AQUA . . . FUSED ALKALI PRODUCTS . . . SYNTHETIC SALT CAKE . . . DRY ICE . . . CARBONIC GAS . . . SODIUM CHLORITE PRODUCTS

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 wks.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
1-4, works .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra, Coast, shipment.....lb. No prices.
Coriander seed,[1] Morocco, bgs..lb. .12 Nom.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Corn sugar, tanners,' chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.62 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.54 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
43°, bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 3.74 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[2] cryst., dms., 50 lbs.or more..lb. 2.80 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.94 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.00 - —
meal, 5%, Southeast mills, May delivery..ton.38.60 - —
Coumarin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib, 5 lbs. or more..lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Cream of tartar, USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, bbls.....lb. .38 - —
kgs. .....lb. .38½- —
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., lb. .35 - —
bots. .....lb. 1.04 - —
hardwood, USP, bots.....lb. .69 - .77
Pine, dms. .....gal. .28 - —
Carbonate, bots., chys.....lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Oil, crude, tanks, works...gal. .15½- —
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal. .141 - —
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works.gal. .26 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .18 - r18½
Cresol,[6] special resin grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, dms., c.l., works, freight equald..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 97% 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
natural, c.l. .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
Cube root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. .70 - .80
powd., cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Culver's root, bls. .....lb. .27 - .28
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Persian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.a.b. N. Y., duty paid..lb. No stocks.
Cyanamid,[3,6] fertilizer mixing grade, guaranteed 21% N, pulv., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts.....unit-ton. 1.52½- —
granular, fertilizer mixing grade, 20.6% N, bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont. .....unit-ton. 1.62½- —
Cyanide-chloride, mixture,[6] 45%, gran., dms..lb. .10¾- —
lump, dms. .....lb. .09¾- —
75%, gran., dms. .....lb. .15 - —
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .16 - —
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks. lb. .23 - —
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.. gal. .27 - —

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Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
Decanol, normal, tech., 360 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Degras,[1,6] common, dom., bbls..lb. .10 - .12
neutral, dom., bbls.....lb. .27½- .29
Derris root,[3,6] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .35 - —
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.35 - —
corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
white, bgs., c.l., Chi..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 4.15 - —
potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).
Diacetyl, bots.....lb. 9.50 -11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2170- .2200
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2220- .2250
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .2070- .2100
Diamyl sulphate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .105 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .112 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .095 - —
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
Diamylphenol, 2:4, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .21 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific Coast..ton.22.00 -25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.45.00 - -
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..ton.55.00 -59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.85.00 -90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .10 - .16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.l.f...ton. No prices
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.l.f., lb. .02 - .03
l.c.l. .....lb. .04 - .06
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).
Phthalate,[3,6] cns., works....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2000- .2070
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2050- .2120
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1900- .1970
Sebacate, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .47
Tartrate, dom., dms.....lb. .92 - 1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
Diacalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).
Dichloroethyl ether,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16 - —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .40 - —
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms..lb. .25 - —
refd., 99%, dms.....lb. .30 - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3020- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .3070- —
Phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2120- .2170
l.c.l. .....lb. .2170- .2220
tanks .....lb. .2030- .2080
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks .....lb. .12 - —
Diethylamino ethanol,[6] l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River..lb. .75 - —
Diethyleneglycol,[6] dms., c.l., wks., lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
Monobutylether, dms., works..lb. .22½- .24¼
Diethyleneglycol monoethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Digitalis leaves, dms.....lb. .45 - .46
Digiycol laurate, dms.....lb. .31 - .33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Stearate, bbls., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works, lb. .19 - —
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.....lb. .0985- .1020
dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .11¼- .11¾
Dimethyl phthalate,[6] dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .1970- .2000
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .2020- .2050
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .24 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.lb. .18 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.....lb. .35 - .38
Dinitrophenol, bbls.....lb. .22 - —
Dinitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .18 - —
oily, dms.....lb. .05 - —
Diorthotoluolguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .44 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .46 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .47 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dms.....gal. .59 - .61
tanks .....gal. .51 - —
dest., dist., dms.....gal. .56 - .58
tanks .....gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms..lb. .42 - .45
cns. .....lb. .45 - .50
Diphenylamine,[6] bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin,[6] dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd..lb. .35 - —
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .36 - —
150-450 lbs., dlvd.....lb. .37 - —
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).
Divi-Divi,[6] Colombian.....ton.80.00 - —
Venesuelan .....ton.80.00 - —
Doggrass root, imp., cut, NF, bls..lb. .50 - 1.50
domestic, bls. .....lb. .30 - .45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls...lb. .07 - .09
Dover's powder, USP, cns....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.lb.12.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Green, FD&C green, No. 2, cns, lb.17.50 - —
FD&C green, No. 3, cns....lb.27.50 - —
FD&C blue, No. 2, cns....lb.13.50 - —
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns..lb. 2.90 - —
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns..lb. 3.65 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.00 - —
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.....lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.....lb.17.50 - —
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.....lb. 5.75 - —
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.....lb. 4.15 - —
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 6.50 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns..lb. 2.65 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns..lb. 3.15 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for drugs and cosmetics:—
Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns, lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns, lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 3, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 12, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.18.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 9.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33, cns.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —

Have you heard about our tanks firing "tin cans" at the enemy?

It's an old trick, invented long before Columbus discovered America. The can, filled with deadly steel balls, is fired from a standard 37-mm. tank gun.

And here's what happens: The can (called "Canister") bursts in mid air after traveling maybe 30 yards. It scatters steel slugs in all directions. Masses of enemy ground troops are put out of action by a *single shot!*

How many millions of metal containers are going to war like this? The number is secret. But you know it must be huge, because you can't get beer cans, coffee cans and certain others for civilian use.

The can, America's favorite container, is racing off production lines to be filled with food, oil and other essential supplies.

It will be knocked around. Dropped from planes to beleaguered forces. Exposed to heat, light, dirt . . . and who knows what else? But no matter. It will get there—*safe.*

And when the can comes marching home, it will be better for the experience our laboratories and factories have gained as wartime "Packaging Headquarters for America."

ARE YOU MAKING WAR PRODUCTS?

Metal containers are delivering the goods safely—foods, supplies, and bullets arrive ready for action. Continental is making millions of these cans along with other war needs, including plane parts.

Yet, rushed as we are, we can still take on more! Right now, a part of our vast metal-working facilities for forming, stamping, machining and assembly is still available. Write or phone our War Products Council, 100 East 42nd Street, New York.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY

TO HELP CAN THE AXIS—BUY WAR BONDS

Dye, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.13.85 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R....lb. .50 - 1.00
58 Victoria violet.....lb. .60 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A[4].....lb. .58 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan .....lb. .50 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
206 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
262 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .90 - .90
289 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.05
290 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .50 - .55
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow .....lb. .55 - .60
305 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
362 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
587 Direct violet B.....lb.1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F....lb. .70 - .75
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
486 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .40 - .50
502 Direct ascrin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF.lb. .55 - 1.00
561 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
562 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
593 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
696 Acid violet .....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primulin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
840 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .25 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20% paste....lb. .15 - .16
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue .....lb. .48 - 1.00
Sulphur brown .....lb. .25 - .50
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .54
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .20 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Black:—
863 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astral base..lb.15.00 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 6.00 - —

Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 - —

Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
Green .....lb. .75 - —

Orange:—
24 Sudan I.....lb. .75 - —
Red shade.....lb. .75 - —

Red:—
75 Sudan II.....lb. 1.05 - —
258 Sudan IV.....lb. .95 - —
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink), lb. 2.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index Scale):—
1080 Anthraquinone,[4] violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
680 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —

Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse)

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
900 New blue F.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B..lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown:—
284 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R, lb. .65 - —
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
352 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
798 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
607 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
686 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
181 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B, lb. .68 - —

Red:—
79 Popocsau R.....lb. .48 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A[4].....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crosein scarlet 3BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 2.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
766 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
696 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .58 - —

Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .55 - —
125 Metanil yellow.....lb. .58 - .58
636 Fast light yellow....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow..lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Brown:—
531 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —

Orange:—
20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .98 - —

Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base, lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow, lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
900 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —

Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .23 - .26
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
imported .....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Alder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .59 - .60
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls. .....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.21.00 -33.00
Ephedra, bls. .....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.62
Hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.48
synth, USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 oz. or more..oz. .65 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 2.00 - —
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots ....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
bbls., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c. .....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, dms., ton lots....lb. 1.10 - 1.45
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Eserine, bots. .....oz. No prices.
Sulphate, 1-gram vials...vial 2.10 - —
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ether, ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bot., 100 lbs., lb. .90 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dm., lb. .11 - —
27-lb. dms. .....lb. .15½- .16

Ether, USP, anaesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Ethyl acetate,[2] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .1170- .1200
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .1220- .1250
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .1070- .1100
95-98% dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12¼- .13¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 190-lb. dms. .....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., wks.lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. ....lb. .90 - 1.00
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Caproate, cns. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Chloride, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- .30
Iodide, bots. .....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works.lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —
Oleate, dms., works.....lb. .47 - —
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots. .....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin,[1] cns., makers, primary distrib., 5 lbs. or more...lb. 6.04 - 6.21
smaller lots.....lb. 7.02 - 7.22
Ethylcellulose,[4] sta., pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .52 - .60
Ethyldiethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylene, dichloride,[2] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0342- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0691- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0891- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0941- —
tanks, same basis, E. of Rockies..lb. .0742- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .0792- —
Ethyleneglycol[2] dms., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks .....lb. .14½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. .15½- —

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .0935- .1020
Fenugreek seed, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colored, cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .13½- .14
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15 - —
water white,[4] cs., 50 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14½- .15
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17 - —

SPOT DELIVERIES

MALT SYRUP

Sodium Benzoate
Benzaldehyde
Terpin Hydrate, U.S.P.
Sodium Sulfite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

We are inviting your inquiries
On all Heavy and Fine Chemicals

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

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NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal. 19.00 -20.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] meal, grd., 60% protein, bgs., East Coast fish factories..ton. 72.50 - —
65% protein, same basis..ton. 78.50 - —
Fish scrap, menhaden, new catch, dried, 60% protein, bulk, East Coast fish factories..ton. 66.50 - —
meal, scrap, acid, 6-7% ammon., 8% a.p.a., bulk, Carolina and Florida fish factories..unit-ton. No prices
Long Island fish factories, unit-ton. No prices
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs.....lb. .11 - —
Flaxseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .63 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .13
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton. 33.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines..ton. 36.20 - —
washed gravel, 85.5%, f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines.. net-ton. 25.00 -28.00
No. 2 lump or washed gravel, 85.5%, c.l., f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines, or barge delivery, Ohio River landings....ton. 25.00 -28.00
Formaldehyde,[1,8,9] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks.....lb. .04 - .04½
Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40

Fuller's earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga., mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton. 12.50 - —
imp., c.l., bgs.....ton. 30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
Furfural,[6] ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., wks...gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., incl., dlvd....lb. .18½ - .19½
Fustic, cryst., bbls., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .16 - —
No. 2.....lb. .15 - —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No prices.
plantation, cases.....lb. No prices.
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .50 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09½- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .06 - —
Bayonne, 70-octane, unleaded, tanks, ex tax..gal. .092 - —
72-74 octane, ex tax....gal. .092 - —
California 78 octane at refineries, tanks..gal. .075 - —

Gasoline, at refinery, Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax.....gal. .05¾- —
80 octane, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Group 3, 72-74 octane, tanks, gal. .05¾- .06
86 octane, tanks.....gal. .06½- .07
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax, gal. .05½- .06
natural, 26-70, Group 3, tanks..gal. .03¾- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .48 - .49
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .54
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .54 - .55
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger,[1] African, No. 1, bls...lb. .28 - .29
Calicut, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Ginger, Cochin, bleached, bgs..lb. .26 - .27
unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .38 - .39
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Ginseng root, wild South, cs..lb. 12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.25
5 tons or over, works.. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works.. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
80/85, bgs., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
55/62, bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —

Glue, bone, 82/108, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
207-226, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
227-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less car lot prices are 1c. per pound higher than car lot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue in carload lots, wherein the jelly test in grams is 267 or higher, are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above, while those for these glues, wherein the jelly test is below 267, are 1c. per pound higher than the above prices.

Glycerin,[1,8] Zones A and C, C.P.,[8] (B.P., 98%), drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less car lots, dlvd..lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
C.P.[8] (USP 95%), drums, car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
dynamite,[8] high gravity, yellow, distilled, dms., car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less car lots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
saponification, 88%, in refiners, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less car lots, dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
to individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture, lb. .13¾- —
less car lots, same basis, lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis....lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, dms., car lots, dlvd..lb. .11¼- —
less car lots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11¼- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

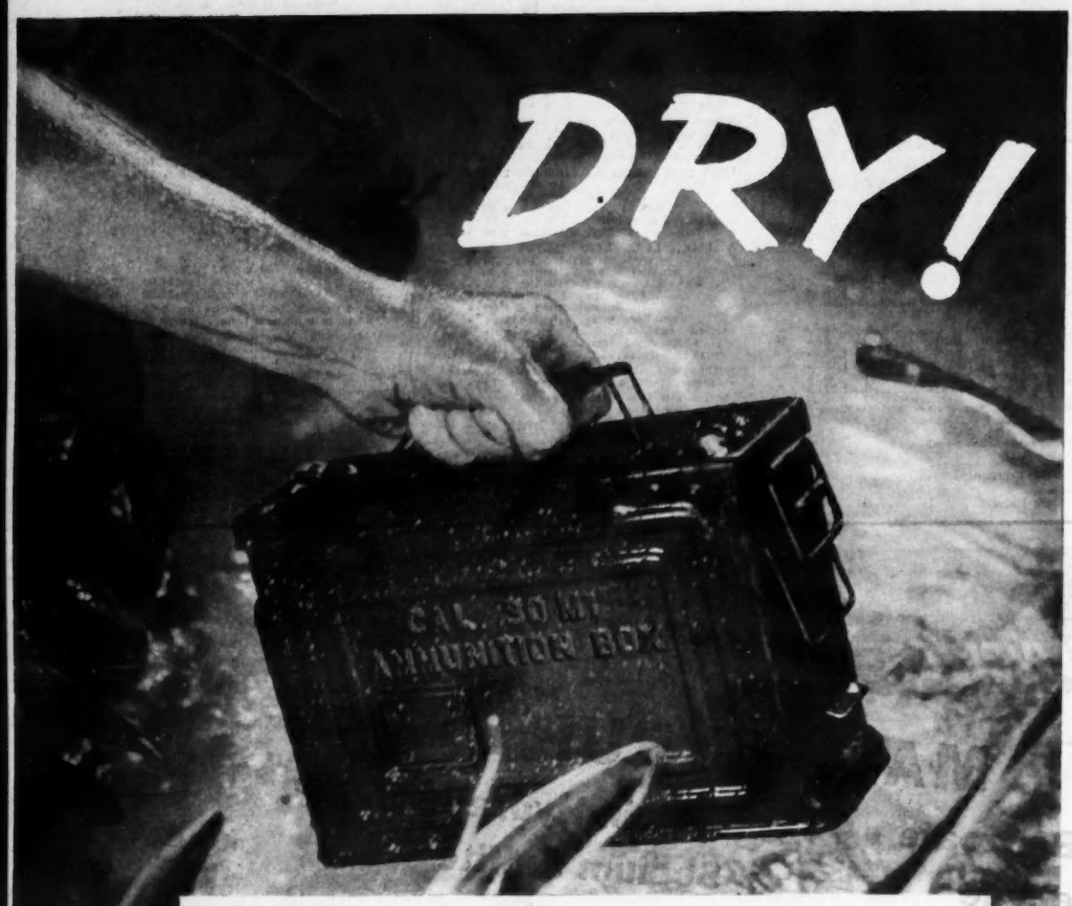
Zone A means all points east of and including N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col.; east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglas, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

*Note.—Sales of glycerin to U. S. government are at prices 1c. below the above prices on C.P., and dynamite glycerin.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .35 - —
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks.
Chloride, acid, brown, bots.oz. 20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....lb. 18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz. 13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz. 14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.20 - 5.25
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Graphite,[1,8] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
80% passable through 50-mesh screen, 63-69% carbon, bgs., works or whse..lb. .04½- —
70-74% carbon, same basis, lb. .05 - —
75-79%, same basis.....lb. .05½- —
80-84%, same basis.....lb. .06 - —
85-89%, same basis.....lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis...lb. .08 - —
Grease,[8,9] house, loose.....lb. .03½- —
white, choice loose.....lb. .05½- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[8] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
6-10% bbls., same basis..lb. .24 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis..lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis..lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .28 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .33 - —
reduced color, 5%, same basis, lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis..lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis..lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis..lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis..lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis..lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis..lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis..lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis..lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis..lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis..lb. .21 - —
Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks. lb. .24 - —



"Keep your powder dry" was the first advice given young riflemen of the flint-and-steel era. Keeping ammunition dry is still all-important in these days of machine guns.

Here's the ammunition box that keeps out water even when submerged in a jungle stream or spilled into the surf from a landing barge! It's Caliber .30 Ammunition Box M-1 . . . and thousands of them are being turned out by Crown Can for our armed forces.

Specifications call for a container that is airtight and watertight under all climatic conditions . . . stout enough to stand the roughest handling . . . easily opened without tools . . . and capable of being resealed to remain waterproof.

Crown Can is turning them out to those specifications . . . and shipping them out in quantities we can't quote. But Hitler wouldn't like the figures!

CROWN CAN COMPANY
Philadelphia & New York. *Division of Crown Cork & Seal Co.*, Baltimore

★ ★ ★

CROWN CAN

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

May ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1943

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Revised Data on Solox Properties Issued by U.S.I.

New Folder Lists Applications Of General-Purpose Solvent

Revised information on the specifications for Solox, the popular general-purpose solvent, has been prepared by U.S.I.

The authorized composition of Solox now calls for the addition of the following to every 100 gallons of S.D. Alcohol No. 1:

Denaturing Grade Methanol	2.0 gals
Ethyl Acetate	1.0 gal.
Aviation Gasoline	1.0 gal.

190-proof S.D. Alcohol No. 1 is used in the preparation of the Regular grade of Solox, and 200-proof for the Anhydrous grade.

Properties are as follows:

	Regular	Anhydrous
Specific Gravity (at 60°/60° F.)	0.8158	0.7962
Color	Water White	Water White
Flash Point (approx)	71° F.	71° F.
Coefficient of Expansion (per 1° F.)	0.0006	0.0006
Weight, Lbs. per Gallon (at 60° F.)	6.790	6.630

Because of its unusual solvent powers and its mild, non-residual odor, Solox has found extensive use in a variety of industrial applications. A revised folder, now in preparation, lists many of the most important applications in fields ranging from lacquer formulation to fuel oil conditioning. Copies of this folder may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

New Method Determines Salts in Crude Oils

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Extensive tests conducted in five laboratories of a large company with headquarters here to determine the most accurate and reproducible method of determining the salt contents of crude oils concomitant with reasonable speed and ease of manipulation have led to a new method, employing hydrochloric acid reflux apparatus.

When the separation of layers after heat application is slow, or an emulsion forms at the interface, the addition of about 5 ml. of butanol and the judicious application of heat is claimed to effect sharp separation. Butanol has broken all emulsions encountered to date.

Carbon Dioxide Useful Against Electrical Fires

The snow and gas discharged from carbon dioxide extinguishers of the first aid type are non-conductive even in the presence of voltages up to 100,000 volts alternating current so long as the extinguisher horns retain their original high dielectric qualities. These facts are the result of an investigation made by engineers of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. to determine the electrical conductivity of such extinguishers when fighting fires in or adjacent to high-voltage electrical equipment.

Calcium Separated From Strontium by Use of Acetone

Calcium can be separated from strontium with fairly good results through the use of acetone as a solvent, according to a recent claim. After the two materials have been evaporated to dryness in a nitric acid solution and further dried at 170°, the calcium nitrate is extracted with acetone, in which it is very soluble, then evaporated to dryness and weighed. Strontium nitrate, only slightly soluble in acetone, remains as a residue and can be weighed separately.

Research Workers Uncover New Fields for Starch Esters

PRINCETON, N. J.—A study conducted here reveals that starch esters have potentialities for use in the coating, sizing, and adhesive industries; in the preparation of aqueous emulsions or suspensions of high polymers; and in soft rubberlike plastics.

When using such esters to form either plastics or coatings, dibutyl phthalate is recommended as a plasticizer. For example, it is claimed that a soft plastic with relatively high tack can be made with starch butyrate containing 25% dibutyl phthalate. In coatings, dibutyl phthalate minimizes checking.

Iodine Compounds of Steroids Produced by New Method

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A new method has been patented and assigned to a company here for the production of iodine compounds of steroids. The iodo compounds obtained are expected to find application for pharmaceutical use as therapeutic agents and also as intermediate products.

According to the invention, the hydroxy steroids are first converted into esters of true organic sulfonic acids. These are then treated with iodides, preferably in organic solvents such as acetone, at an elevated temperature whereby the corresponding steroid iodides and alkyl or aryl sulfonic acid salts are produced.

Quicker Drying Time Is Claimed for Oils Made by New Method

Better Properties Obtained by Rearrangement of Molecules

What are described as entirely new types of drying oils have been produced from soybean and linseed oils by a molecular rearrangement which introduces conjugated double bonds in place of isolated double bonds in the molecule. Superior drying and bodying properties are among the advantages claimed for these oils.

The soybean oil product is described as drying in half the time required by high quality bodied linseed oil and as gelling under heat tests in a fraction of the time required by the latter. Baking times are said to be equally short and the hardness of the dried films as good as that of dehydrated castor oil. It is reported that there is none of the tackiness of ordinary soybean oil films.

Excellent Color Retention

The color retention of these films, both in the light and in the dark, is described as outstanding, while cooking of varnishes requires less time than corresponding linseed oil varnishes. When dried without adding driers, frosting appears after one or two days.

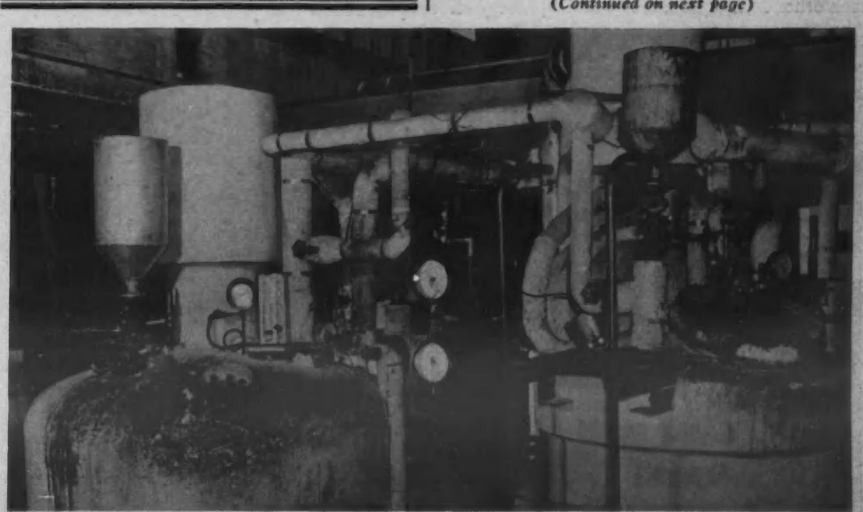
The average constants of conjugated soybean oil are as follows:

Viscosity	Z-3 or Z
Acid Value	5.9
Wijs Iodine Value (400% excess)	97.1
Total Iodine Value (Woburn Method)	128.3
Difference	31.2
Diene Value (Ellis-Jones Method)	17.4
Browne Heat (600° C.)	20 minutes
Specific Gravity (25° C.)	0.9427

Tung Oil Substitute

As the cooking of conjugated linseed oil with resins proceeds very fast, it is expected to offer new possibilities in the problem of replacing tung oil. In producing this oil, the greater part of linoleic and linolenic acid occurring in linseed oil is changed into the isomeric acids containing conjugated double

(*Continued on next page*)



Vacuum chambers at the Woburn Degreasing Company of N. J., into which drying oils are pumped after pre-heating to change the molecular structure from isolated to conjugated double bonds.

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May ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1943

Simple Method Devised to Extract Resin from Shellac

A new method for preparing pure resin from shellac was described recently, which was said to yield about 98% of the total hard resin present in the sample of shellac used.

Two litres of ethyl acetate are added to one pound of finely powdered lac and two litres of benzene added after about five minutes. The whole mass is occasionally stirred for an hour, then the admixed liquid is filtered out by pressing through a cloth or canvas bag. The swelled residue is again treated with a mixture of one litre of ethyl acetate and one litre of benzene to free the mechanically held solvent and the soft resin along with it. The whole is again filtered and pressed in a canvas bag after ten to fifteen minutes and the residue dried in a vacuum oven at 60 to 65°. Finally, the dried mass is melted under water and drawn into fibers.

Soap Deterioration Reduced Through the Use of Acetone

PACKANACK LAKE, N. J.—The addition to a soap composition of a small quantity of a product obtainable by the reaction of an aliphatic ketone compound, such as acetone, with ammonium thiocyanate prevents or greatly reduces deterioration and oxidation of the soap, it is claimed in a patent granted to an inventor here.

In tests the reaction product was mixed in the proportion of .1% with a pure white toilet soap stock containing .07% free sodium hydroxide and 12% moisture. It is said that the antioxidant is neutral in reaction and does not interfere with the estimation of the proper end point of the reaction in the manufacture of the soap.

New Procedure for Making Smoke Without Combustion

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — A new method for making smoke without combustion for use in screening, overcoming riotous crowds, and photography is described in a patent recently awarded to an inventor of this city. The smoke is said to be harmless and can be regulated in density.

In forming the smoke, cyclohexylamine and a volatile, normally liquid organic acid, such as acetic acid, are brought into contact with each other in the presence of atmosphere with either one, or both, in vaporous form. In order to dilute and facilitate evaporation of the amine, ethyl alcohol is added. The weight of the smoke may be varied by adding a volatile liquid of low boiling point such as acetone.

Obtains Higher Resistance In Hectograph Blankets

CHICAGO, Ill. — By incorporating a minor proportion of a glycol solvent in the composition, an inventor here claims that a hectograph blanket can be produced without "burning" that has exceptional heat and humidity resistance and high copy strength.

The following composition is one of several suggested:

	Per cent
Gelatin, bloom strength 220	7
Water	10
Phthalic glycerin resin	1
Glycerin	72
Ethylene glycol	9¾
Formaldehyde (40%)	¼

New Drying Oils

(Continued from preceding page)

bonds. It is available in viscosities ranging from Z up. Tests show striking differences in gelation and drying times between the natural, bodied oil and its conjugated isomer which suggest its advantages for air-drying or baking finishes.

The greater activity of the conjugated double bonds permits cooking this oil with slow resins and gums which are usually not used with linseed oil alone. Frosting is produced when the oil is dried without metals. On baking this oil without driers, it sets and dries faster than either linseed oil or dehydrated castor oil but somewhat slower than oiticica or tung oil. The hardness of the baked film is somewhat greater than linseed oil.

Conjugated Fatty Acids

Another important development from the same laboratories is conjugated fatty acids, isomerized products distinguished from their natural counterparts by the presence of a substantial proportion of conjugated double bonds which are formed by a "shifting" process from the isolated double bonds of linoleic and linoleneic acids. Viscosity can be controlled according to the amount of polymerization taking place during isomerization.

Foremost among the property changes wrought by this molecular rearrangement is said to be a greatly increased speed of polymerization. Others include light color and good color retention at elevated temperatures.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information on these items may be obtained by writing to U.S.I.

An alkali cleaner and de-oxidizer for aluminum, copper, nickel and galvanized metal is described as a free-flowing powder form which is readily soluble in water. **(No. 690)**

U S I

A vitreous enamel frit is offered which is described as being luminous, phosphorescent and fluorescent. Suggested uses include war purposes, lamp shades, and license plates. **(No. 691)**

U S I

A siphon for transferring carboy acids or other dangerous liquids is announced, which is said to eliminate the possibility of carboys bursting, since the pumping action is contained within the siphon, thus creating no pressure in the carboy. **(No. 692)**

U S I

A rotary clarification filter has been put on the market which is claimed to incorporate an unusually sturdier leaf design. This leaf is described as producing a uniform tautness of screen, giving longer screen life, and eliminating the customary clamping rings and bolts. **(No. 693)**

U S I

A special kettle has been designed for mixing or processing viscous materials, creams or pastes which must be heated and which have a tendency to settle to the sides of a processing vessel. A full steam or hot water jacket surrounds the kettle for heating the contents, it is said. **(No. 694)**

U S I

Special cholesterol and sterol products have been developed which are said to be effective stabilizers, emulsifiers, and dispersing agents for such products as drugs, cosmetics, textiles, dyes, and inks. They are described as pale, odorless, semi-solid, non-volatile oils which will not thicken or dry out. Complete solubility in animal, vegetable and mineral oils and ready dispersement in soapy water is claimed. **(No. 695)**

U S I

A finish coat in color for masonry has been produced which is claimed not to require priming or an undercoat. The maker says that one coat penetrates, waterproofs, preserves and beautifies masonry whether inside or out. **(No. 696)**

U S I

A floor cleaning compound is offered which is said to be so fire-resistant that it will not burn when the flame of a blow torch is played upon it nor as the result of spontaneous combustion. It is further described as highly absorbent of oils and greases. **(No. 697)**

U S I

A plastic containing silicon has been developed which is said to combine the advantages of organic and inorganic compounds and which can be used as a solid or a liquid. The solid form has a melting point close to 500° F., it is claimed, while the liquid remains stable in consistency under temperature extremes. Properties can be altered by changing the organic molecules. **(No. 698)**

U S I

An adhesive is announced for sealing protective paper to plastic plane parts which is said to offer the following advantages over crude rubber adhesive: better resistance to sunlight with no "cracking-off" from the plastic, slower aging and greater uniformity of quality. **(No. 699)**

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK — BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

CHEMICALS · INDUSTRIAL · ANTI- · USI SERVICE TO INDUSTRY · SOLVENTS · ALCOHOLS · FREEZE

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol,
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—All regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96%, Absolute
U.S.I. Denatured Alcohol
Anti-freeze
Super Pyro Anti-freeze
Solox Proprietary Solvent
Solox D-I De-icing Fluid

ANSOLS
Ansol M
Ansol PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Butyl Oxalate
Ethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Amyl Phthalate
Butyl Phthalate
Ethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol
Ethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
Ethyl Formate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloranilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloranilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
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Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetone
Collodions
Curbay B-G
Curbay Binders
Curbay X (Powder)
Ethylene
Ethylene Glycol
Indalone
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Potash, Agricultural
Urethan
Vacatone

Green, tetrahydroxide, bbls....lb. .85 - —
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 2.75 - —
emerald, kgs....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs....lb. .50 - .55
strained, cs....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Wood, bls....lb. .06 - .08
Guaiacol, liq., dms....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, fib. dms....lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.80
Gum Accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Gum, ammoniac, tears, cs....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs....lb. .18½ - .19½
powd., bbls....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Gum, benzoin, Siam, cs....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sumatra, cs....lb. .60 - .65
Camphor (see C).
Copal,[1] Congo, sorted, No. 30, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .55¾ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .56 - .56¼
31, same basis....lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .21¾ - .21¾
32, same basis....lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .16 - .16¼
33, same basis....lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .14½ - .14½
34, same basis....lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09½ - .09¾
35, same basis....lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .16¼ - .16½
36, same basis....lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .12¾ - .13¼
37, same basis....lb. .18¼ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .18¼ - .18½
38, same basis....lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .12½ - .12¾
39, same basis....lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .10¾ - .11¼
40, same basis....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .08¼ - .08½
41, same basis....lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .11¾ - .12½
unsorted, No. 1, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .14½ - .14¾
2, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12¾ - .13½
3, bgs., c.l., same basis.lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .11½ - .11¾
FAD, bgs., c.l., same basis...lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .15½ - .15¾
East India,[1] Batu, scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .10½ - —
unscraped, same basis....lb. .09 - —
nubs and chips, same basis..lb. .05¾ - —
chips, same basis....lb. .12 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½ - —
scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .12 - —
unscraped, same basis..lb. .07½ - —
nubs and chips, same basis.lb. .07¼ - —
Pale, Hiroe-Macassar,[1] bold, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse., c.l..lb. .17¾ - —
chips, same basis....lb. .11½ - —
dust, same basis....lb. .05½ - —
nubs, same basis....lb. .13¾ - —
Singapore Rasak, bold, bgs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .22¾ - —
nubs, same basis....lb. .16¾ - —
chips, same basis....lb. .11¾ - —
dust, same basis....lb. .06½ - —
Macassar,[1] WS, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .11¾ - —
MA, same basis....lb. .09¾ - —
MB, same basis....lb. .09¼ - —
dust, same basis....lb. .07¾ - —
Manila, Boeas,[1] hard, bold, white, baks., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .15½ - —
amber, light, same basis.lb. .13½ - —
dark, same basis....lb. .14½ - —
Loba,[1] A, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .14 - —
B, same basis....lb. .13¾ - —
C, same basis....lb. .13¾ - —
CBB, same basis....lb. .12 - —
CNE, same basis....lb. .10 - —
D, same basis....lb. .12¾ - —
DBB, same basis....lb. .11 - —
Du, same basis....lb. .08¾ - —
DK, same basis....lb. .09½ - —
MA, same basis....lb. .09¾ - —
dust, same basis....lb. .07¾ - —
MB, same basis....lb. .09¼ - —
WS, same basis....lb. .11¾ - —
Manila-Singapore,[1] white split chips, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .15½ - —
dust, same basis....lb. .07¾ - —
whse. entry point, c.l..lb. .08¾ - —
Philippine,[1] Manila, extra bold, pale scraped, baks., ex dock or port whse..lb. .15 - —
bold, pale scraped, same basis..lb. .13 - —
extra pale, bold, sorts, same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
pale chips, bold, same basis..lb. .13 - —
pale nubs, WCB, same basis..lb. .13¾ - —
pale small chips, same basis..lb. .11¾ - —
SG, same basis....lb. .10½ - —
seeds and dust, same basis.lb. .08¾ - —
Pontinak, bold, scraped, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse.lb. .23¾ - —
mixed, same basis....lb. .17¾ - —
chips, small, same basis..lb. .12¾ - —
cuttings of split, same basis..lb. .19½ - —
nubs, same basis....lb. .18 - —
Dammar,[1] Batavia, A, cs., c.l., same basis as copal..lb. .35½ - —
A/C, same basis....lb. .31¼ - —
A/D, same basis....lb. .28¾ - —
A/E, same basis....lb. .25¾ - —
B, same basis....lb. .34½ - —
C, same basis....lb. .28¾ - —
D, same basis....lb. .26¾ - —
E, same basis....lb. .18¾ - —
F, same basis....lb. .13¾ - —
dust, same basis....lb. .13¾ - —
Singapore,[1] No. 1, cs., c.l...lb. .30¾ - —
2, same basis....lb. .25 - —
3, bgs., same basis....lb. .12¾ - —
chips, cs., same basis....lb. .23½ - —
dust, bgs., same basis....lb. .13 - —
seeds, cs., same basis....lb. .17¾ - —
Elemi,[1] cns., c.l., ex dock or port whse. entry port....lb. .08¾ - —
Ester,[1] ordinary, dms., c.l., divd. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W.Va., N. C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., or St. Louis, Mo....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .09¾ - .10
other points, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .10½ - .12
Euphorbium, cs....lb. 1.50 - Nom.
Galbanum, cs....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls....lb. 2.50 - 2.55

Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri,[1] brown, chips, extra, bgs., c.l., ex dock or port whse..lb. .18 - —
80%, same basis....lb. .16 - —
dust, same basis....lb. .12½ - —
nubs, same basis....lb. .24 - —
No. 1 extra, same basis..lb. .34 - —
superior, same basis...lb. .31 - —
No. 2 extra, same basis...lb. .30 - —
superior, same basis....lb. .27½ - —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .26 - —
x, same basis....lb. .36 - —
2x, same basis....lb. .49 - —
3x, same basis....lb. .77 - —
bush, assorted, same basis..lb. .35 - —
bright, same basis....lb. .18 - —
bold, same basis....lb. .40 - —
chips, same basis....lb. .32 - —
dark, same basis....lb. .18 - —
white, chips, pale, same basis. lb. .20¾ - —
extra, same basis....lb. .25½ - —
dust, pale, same basis...lb. .20¾ - —
extra, No. 1, same basis..lb. .43 - —
No. 2, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .30 - —
superior, No. 1, same basis.. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, same basis....lb. .31 - —
No. 3, same basis....lb. .22 - —
3x, same basis....lb. .65¾ - —
4x, same basis....lb. .66 - —
5x, same basis....lb. 1.50 - —
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. 1.25 Nom.
Mastic, cs....lb. 3.65 - —
Myrrh, USP, cs....lb. .75 - .76
Olibanum, siftings, cs....lb. .11½ - .13
tears, cs....lb. .18 - .35
Opium (see O).
Red gum (see Gum, accroides).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac,[1] cs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .97½ - —
Scammony, cs....lb. 1.30 - 1.35

Gum, talha, bgs....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
No. 2, cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 3, cs....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca,[1] red gum, coarse, bgs., ex dock or port whse..lb. .06 - —
powdered....lb. .07¼ - —
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasteroo, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 3.00 - —
Saltville, Va. ....ton. 9.00 - —

Gypsum, Terra Alba, dom., paper bags, c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y..ton.12.00 -

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls....lb. .32 - .33
Hematine, cryst., bbls., No. 1...lb. .34 - —
No. 2....lb. .30 - —
No. 3....lb. .28 - —
No. 4....lb. .26 - —
No. 5....lb. .24 - —
paste, bbls., No. 1....lb. .14½ - —
No. 2....lb. .13½ - —
No. 3....lb. .12½ - —
Hemlock bark extract,[8] 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0385 - —
tanks, works....lb. .0335 - —
Hempseed, bgs....lb. .25 - .26
Henbane leaves, bbls....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Henna leaves, bls....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .23 - .24
Heptane,[1] 56°-100° C, industrial grade, dms., l.c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½ - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10 - —
77°-115°, industrial, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3....gal. .10½ - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., Group 3....gal. .35 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).

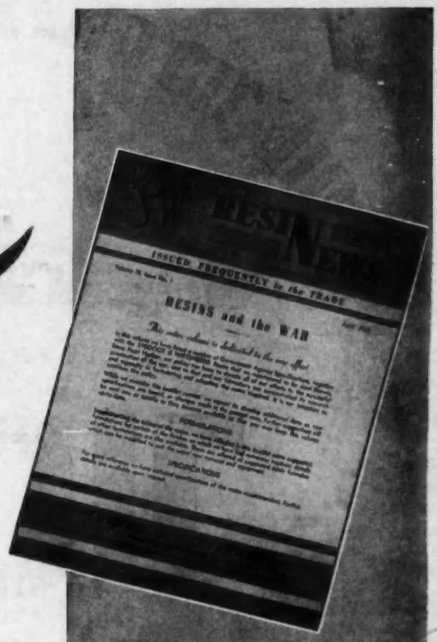
"S AND W"
Congo Gum
TODAY,

with our spot stocks good, and additional supplies available, "S & W" Congo Gum is an important material. In addition to its many uses in protective coatings—where it has been a basic material for a number of years—Congo Gum is now finding favor in new fields where its properties have satisfactorily replaced critical materials.

"S & W" Congo Gum is available in processed form—pure, modified and esterified—manufactured by us to meet exacting specifications. For those users who are in a position to do their own processing, we have the raw type, graded as to color, hardness and cleanliness. Some of the more important uses for "S & W" Congo Gum are:—

PRINTING INKS
GENERAL UTILITY VEHICLES
FEDERAL SPECIFICATIONS
FLOOR VARNISHES
NO-RUB POLISHES
EMULSIONS
PRIMERS
CAMOUFLAGE PAINTS
TRAFFIC PAINTS
OTHER SPECIALIZED USES

Samples and technical data available upon request



"RESINS AND THE WAR"

"THIS ENTIRE VOLUME IS DEDICATED TO THE WAR EFFORT."

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This important book, just off the press, contains a number of Government Agency Specifications together with recommended S & W resins and formulations. If you have not received your copy, we would suggest you write for it immediately.

STROOCK and WITTENBERG
Division of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Hexamethylenetetramine,[2,4] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C...lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipment, same basis...lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipment, same basis...lb. .35 - —
lb. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gals., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .25 - —
Hematropine hydrobromide, 25 oz. lots, bots...oz.27.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago...unit. 4.35 - 4.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .48 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots, 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs...oz 20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastinine, 15 grs., bots..bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
lb. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.lb. 100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .063¼- .04
.16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 7.50
dms., extra, ret'able, dlvd...lb. 4.50 - —
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -37.50

Hypernic, cryst., bbls., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthammol, N.F., bots.....lb. 4.17 - 4.27
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indium metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.26.50 -27.50
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs., less 5% ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.10 - —
25-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs...lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
powd., bgs.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .20 - .26
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .22 - .23
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .48 - .50
powd.....lb. .52 - .53
Iron acetate, solut., USP IV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .17 - —
50 lbs., djns.....lb. .18 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
Chloride (ferric), tech., anhydr., 350-lb. dms..100 lbs. 4.65 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .08
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
USP X, cryst., lump, bbls..lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
Iron chloride, solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07½
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.30 - 3.39
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms....lb. 1.50 - 1.52
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.52
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots.....lb. .58 - .59
Nitrate, red, tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns.....lb. .52 - —
pearls, cns.....lb. .82 - —
Oxide, black (see Black iron oxide).
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, tech. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls...lb. .05½- .06
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .08 - —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
scales, dms., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots.....lb. .47 - —
Iron-ammonia oxalate,[6] bbls...lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, single 50-lb. dm., works..gal. .45 - —
single 10-gal. dm., works.gal. .55 - —
Isophorone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., c.l.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06½- —
tanks.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .52 - .58
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .39 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .29 - .34
Kerosene[1] at refinery:
Ark., 41-43 w.w., bulk, tank.gal. .04¾- —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.gal. .071 - —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., bulk.gal. .04½- .04⅝
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tank.gal. .04½- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks.....gal. .07 - .07¼
46 w.w., tanks.....gal. .06¾- .069¼
47 w.w., tanks.....gal. .06¾- .070⅝
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .10 - .15

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .90
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,6] city, trcs.....100 lbs.13.80 - —
Western, choice, trcs...100 lbs.13.80 - —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish.....lb. .32 - .33
Lavender flowers, ord., bls....lb. .70 - .75
medium, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).
Acetate,[2] white, broken, bbls.lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
powd., bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
Arsenate,[1,6] paste, stand., cns., c.l..lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - .06¼
powder, basic, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l.....lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .13½- .22½
l.c.l.....lb. .19 - .20
3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l. lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l.....lb. .11¼- .12
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l.....lb. .16¾- .20½
1-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .18 - .22
l.c.l.....lb. .18½- .22½
standard, ¼-lb. ctns., c.l..lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l.....lb. .21½- .25½

Inside column represents maximum prices set up by OPA to manufacturers or distributors; outside column to all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 95 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.

Blue, basic sulphate, bbls. dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
dlvd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .07¾- —
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo....lb. .08 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, 100-lb. fib. dms....lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, powd., bots...lb. 2.80 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22½- —
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).
Metallic, paste, 1 to 5-ton lots, f.o.b. works..lb. .19¾- —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .21¼- —
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Peroxide, powd., techn., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .09¼- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc....lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .09¾- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala. lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
95% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .10¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc..lb. .10½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
In oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs.lb. .14 - —

TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL TIO OIL

Worried about Shortages?

...investigate

TIO OIL

New Fast-Bodying Activated Linseed Oil

WITH China Wood, Oiticica, Perilla and other oils frozen or restricted, varnish formulators will find TIO OIL helpful in meeting drying specifications. A number of manufacturers have placed quantity orders after testing under actual kettle conditions.

This new activated linseed oil comes in 3 viscosities—typical properties of each are given in table at right. All are fast-bodying—help reduce cooking time and fuel consumption.

For example, test batches of ester gum general purpose varnishes were made as follows, with linseed oil of Z2 viscosity as a control: Ester gum was heated with 80 gals. of base oil to 600° F., held for "hot paddle string," checked with 20 gals. base oil and thinned to 66% non-volatile. Results were:

Base Oil	*Processing Time*	*Varnish Visc. (G-H)*
TIO OIL, V.....	90 min.	U
TIO OIL, Z3.....	62 min	W-
TIO OIL, 10-M....	24 min.	X
Linseed Oil, Z2.....	114 min.	V

Seven-Ten Oil is quick setting and hard, through drying—facilitates production of rapid drying products with hard, tough films. It is *all* linseed—no special equipment or handling needed. For complete information and test samples address nearest branch office, below.

Physical Characteristics and Chemical Constants	Viscosity V	Viscosity Z3	Viscosity 10-M
Viscosity in Poises.....	9	46	600
Specific Gravity—15.5° C....	.9675	.9695	.9750
Weight per gal. (lbs.).....	8.01	8.03	8.07
Gallons per lb.	.1248	.1245	.1239
Acid Number	12	14	16
Iodine Number	143	134	110
Refractive Index	1.4881	1.4910	1.4918
Color (G)	14	14	15
Gel Time at 565° F.	99 Min.	55 Min.	20 Min.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston (National Boston Lead Co.), Pittsburgh (National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna.) Philadelphia (John T. Lewis & Brothers Co.)

Lead, resinate, fused, 15%, bbls., c.l....lb. .10 - .12
pale, bbls., c.l.....lb. .12 - .14
8%, bbls., c.l.....lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- —
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons.....lb. .0780- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0780- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .31 - .38
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).
titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.lb. .11½- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse....lb. .11¾- —
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo..lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc....lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .09½- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .07¼- —
other points.....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. Ariz., etc..lb. .08 - —
other points.....lb. .07½- —
in oil, consumers, 100-lb. kgs..lb. .18¾- —
dealers, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. .11¾- —
painters, 100-lb. kgs.....lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ¼c lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l....lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .29 - .45
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- .37½
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l....lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - .55
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .35 - .46
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .25 - .72
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .88
root, natural, Indian, bls....lb. .08 - .09
powder, bbls.....lb. .12 - .18
Russian, bls.....lb. .08½- .09
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 8.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 6.25 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va.ton. 7.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 7.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.25 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Maniatique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.50 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 6.25 - —
Rincon, Cal.....ton.13.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton. 8.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.13.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
hydrated, f.o.b. Adams, Mass. ton. 8.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa....ton. 9.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.ton. 9.00 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.00 - —
Le Roy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J...ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Louisville, Ky.....ton.14.50 - —
Maniatique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va.ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.00 - —
Potoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. D.....ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Rockland, Me. .....ton. 9.00 - —
San Francisco, Cal..ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 8.50 - —
spray, paper bags, f.o.b.:—
Adams, Mass.....ton. 9.50 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Lime Crest, N. J....ton. 8.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton.11.00 - —
Rockland, Me.....ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex..lb. No price
Linalool, cns.....lb. 6.75 - 8.25
Linalyl acetate, 70% to 80%, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
90%, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
92%, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Linseed meal,[1] bulk, f.o.b. crushers' works, Minneapolis, c.l., ton.40.00 - —
sacked, same basis, c.l..ton.43.50 - —
pea-size meal and pellets, same basis, c.l..ton.45.00 - —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash..lb. .08¼- —
other points.....lb. .08 - —
5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .08¾- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Other points.....lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots, dlvd. Ala., etc. lb. .09¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .09¾- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .09¼- —
Other points.....lb. .09 - —

Lithium,[6] bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, 250-lb. bbls.lb. 1.35 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 1.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.40 - —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
25-lb. jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Lithopone,[1] titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0585- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons).lb. .04¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04½- —
bbls. c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .04½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .04¾- —
Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.
Liverwort, leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks.os. 25.50 -36.00
Logwood, cryst., No. 1, bbls...lb. .28 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .26 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls..lb. .14 - —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .12½- —
No. 4, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs.....lb. .23½- —
No. 2, bxs.....lb. .21½- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.....lb. .50 - .51
imported, bls.....lb. 4.50 - —
Lupulin, NF, tins.....lb. 4.75 Nom.
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50

M

Mace,[1] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 - .78
Banda, cs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
West Indian, cs.....lb. .75 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia, arsenate,[6] dms....lb. .153 - .18
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs..lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06¼- —
bbls. .....lb. .07½- —
kgs. .....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .07 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .09½- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .09 - —
bbls. .....lb. .09½- —
kgs. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.....lb. .06½- —
bbls. .....lb. .08½- —
kgs. .....lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .08¾- —
bbls. .....lb. .09¼- —
kgs. .....lb. .10½- —

Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld. including dlvd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of U. S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge and New York.

Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., dlvd..lb. .12 - —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l. ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .40 - .50
Hydroxide, med., 200-lb. bbls.lb. .25 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. .29 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .26 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.lb. 1.45 - —
Oxide (see Calcined).
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .85 - .95
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Stearate, bbls., ton lots.....lb. .31 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Magnesium, trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms..lb. .37 - —
smaller lots, dms.....lb. .42 - —
cns., cs.....lb. .40 - .42
Magnesite, cal., dom., powd., bgs., f.o.b. mines, Calif..ton.58.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y....ton.84.00 -90.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash..ton.32.00 -40.50
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
blue, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .55
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[6] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .15 - .17
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
5-15 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —
½, 4 tons, works....ton.82.00 - —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works....ton.77.00 - —

YOU'LL RE-ORDER WITCO CARBON BLACK NO. 12, TOO

Yes, WITCO CARBON BLACK NO. 12 has special advantages that are causing users to re-order it in increasingly larger quantities. It is an easy processing black that gives an excellent combination of low heat generating properties in the tire and high wear resistance in the tread when used in the production of heavy-duty tires made with either natural, synthetic or reclaim rubber. WITCO BLACK NO. 12 makes an excellent near substitute for furnace type black . . . and can be employed with highly satisfactory results in Buna S formulations. Samples will be sent on request.

WISHNICK-TUMPEER, INC.

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

New York, 295 Madison Avenue • Boston, 141 Milk Street • Chicago, Tribune Tower • Cleveland, 616 St. Clair Avenue, N. E. • Witco Affiliates: The Pioneer Asphalt Company • Panhandle Carbon Company

Foreign Office, London, England

Manganese, dioxide, Caucasian, 85-90%, smaller lots, works, ton	82.00	—
burlap bgs., c.l., works.. ton	71.75	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	74.75	—
smaller lots, works	79.75	—
paper bgs., c.l., works	70.00	—
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	73.00	—
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots	3.05	—
100-lb. lots	3.15	—
cns., 25 lbs.	3.27	—
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	.82	—
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	5.70	—
jars, 25 lbs.	5.55	—
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	.20	—
solid, precip., 6.2%, bbls.	.22	—
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.. lb.	.09	- .10½
precip., dms.	.14½	- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., ton lots, works	.11¾	—
single dms., works	.11½	—
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs., c.l. lb.	.06¾	—
l.c.l.	.06½	—
fertilizer, 61%, $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East	50.50	—
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati	66.50	—
industrial grade, 80% $MnSO_4$, c.l.	.05	—
l.c.l.	.05½	—
Mangrove bark, if, and when, available, bgs. ton	60.00	—
Manna flake, large, cs. lb.	No stocks	
small, cs. lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Mannitol,[2] com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works	.35	—
smaller lots, works	.40	—
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works	.85	—

Manure, sheep, bgs., c.l., Midwest shipping points	12.00	-20.00
kiln-dried, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	15.00	-25.00
Marjoram,[1] Chilean, bls., Gulf port, due May-June, bls., lb.	.41½	- .42
French, bls. lb.	.84	- 1.15
Tunisian, bls. lb.	.60	- .65
Matico leaves, bls. lb.	.22	- .25
Menthol, natural, cs. lb.	14.50	Nom.
synthetic, USP, cs. lb.	13.00	—
technical, 60-lb. cs. lb.	6.00	—
smaller lots. lb.	6.50	—
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots. lb.	3.00	—
25-lb. lots. lb.	3.10	—
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs. lb.	.70	- .72
30%, pails. lb.	1.44	- 1.46
25 lbs. lb.	1.46	—
50%, pails. lb.	2.09	- 2.11

Mercury (see Quicksilver).

Ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride,[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).

Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots. lb.	3.02	—
fib. dms. lb.	2.89	- 2.91

Chloride[2] (see Calomel).

Cyanide,[2] cryst., powd. lb.	4.00	- 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. lots. lb.	4.66	- 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms. lb.	4.60	—
yellow, 5-lb. bots. lb.	4.76	- 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs. lb.	4.70	—

Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more. lb. 3.35 - —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).

Mercury and chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns. lb.	1.93	- 1.98
dms. lb.	1.86	- 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.12	—
tanks lb.	.10½	—

Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in. pkg.	2.50	—
composition, 5½x5½ in. pkg.	3.00	—
gold XX, deep, 23K, 5¾x5¾ in. pkg.	15.00	—
silver, 5¾x5¾ in. pkg.	3.00	—
Metanitroparatoluidine, bbls. lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine,[6] kgs. lb.	.65	—
Metatolylenediamine,[6] kgs. lb.	.70	—
Methanol,[1,6] natural, all grades, E. of Miss. R., dms., c.l. gal.	.63	- .66
l.c.l. gal.	.73	- .76
tanks gal.	.60	—

Inside prices on natural methanol are drums extra; outside, drums included.
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.

Synthetic,[2,6] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. gal.	34½	—
2, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal.	36½	—
3, frt. alld. gal.	38½	—
4, frt. alld. gal.	40½	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal.	.37	—
2, frt. alld. gal.	42¼	—
3, dlvd., S. F. and L. A. gal.	.41	—
4, frt. alld. or dlvd. gal.	.52½	- .54½
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld. gal.	.28	—
2, frt. alld. gal.	.30	—
3, frt. alld. gal.	.32	—
4, frt. alld. gal.	.32½	—

Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.

Methyl acetate, C.P., 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb.	.10½	- .12
W. of Miss. lb.	.11½	- .12
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb.	.11	- .14
W. of Miss. lb.	.12	- .13½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. lb.	.09½	—
W. of Miss. lb.	.10½	—
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb.	.08	- .09
l.c.l., E. of Miss. lb.	.07½	- .11
W. of Miss. lb.	.07½	- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss. lb.	.06	—
W. of Miss. lb.	.07	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb.	29½	—
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal.	.66	—
l.c.l., same basis. gal.	.76	—
tanks, same basis. gal.	.60	—

Natural methyl acetone quoted dms., included by group A. Prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal. higher.

Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt., alld. gal.	.63	—
Zone 2, same basis. gal.	.65	—
Zone 3, same basis. gal.	.67	—
Zone 4, same basis. gal.	.69	—
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis, gal.	.66	—
Zone 2, same basis. gal.	.83	—
Zone 3, same basis. gal.	.70	—
Zone 4, same basis. gal.	.83	—
tanks, Zone 1, same basis, gal.	.60	—
Zone 2, same basis. gal.	.62	—
Zone 3, same basis. gal.	.64	—
Zone 4, same basis. gal.	.64½	—

Natural methyl acetone quoted drums extra by Group B, sales Zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.

synthetic, tanks, Zone 1. gal.	.43	—
Zone 2. gal.	.44½	—
Zone 3. gal.	.45½	—
Zone 4. gal.	.45½	—
dms., c.l., Zone 1. gal.	.51	—
Zone 2. gal.	.52	—
Zone 3. gal.	.53½	—
Zone 4. gal.	.54½	—
l.c.l., Zone 1. gal.	.54½	—
Zone 2. gal.	.57	—
Zone 3. gal.	.58	—
Zone 4. gal.	.59½	—

Alcohol (see Methanol).

Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots. lb.	2.50	- 2.60
25-lb. lots, bots. lb.	2.55	- 2.65
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs. lb.	.70	- 1.10
Bromide, cns. lb.	.75	- .80
cyls. lb.	.65	- .75
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders. lb.	.32	—
service men and consumers, cyl. lb.	.38	—
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach., mfrs. and jobbers. lb.	.36	—
service men and consumers, cyl. lb.	.40	—
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers. lb.	.31	—
service men and consumers, lb.	.35	—

Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.

Methyl, cinnamate, bls. lb.	1.80	- 4.00
Formate, dms. lb.	.80	—
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.70	—
Iodide, bots. lb.	4.00	- 4.15
cns. lb.	.37	- .40
Salicylate, dms. lb.	.35	- .37
Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l. lb.	.25	—
smaller containers, same basis lb.	.28	—
Methylcellulose, specl. vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb.	.60	—
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb.	.65	—
1 to 99 lbs., works. lb.	.70	—
std. vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb.	.53	—
100 to 1,999 lbs., frt. alld. lb.	.58	—
1 to 99 lbs., works. lb.	.63	—
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works. lb.	.16	—
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works. lb.	.32	—
Methylcyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works. lb.	.32	—
Methylene blue, medicinal, kgs., 100 lbs. lb.	2.00	—
cns., 5 lbs. lb.	2.25	—
Chloride, refrigeration, dms., works. lb.	.18	- .22
solvent, dms., works. lb.	.13	- .15
Methylethyl ketone,[6] dms., tech., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts. lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., same terms. lb.	.09½	—
tanks, same terms. lb.	.08	—
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works. lb.	.40	—
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., dlvd. lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. lb.	.11¼	—
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns. lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee. ton.	9.00	—
l.c.l., same basis. ton.	11.00	—
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. ton.	11.00	—
l.c.l., same basis. ton.	13.00	—
250 mesh, containers, extra, c.l., same basis. ton.	12.00	—
l.c.l., same basis. ton.	14.00	—
325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. ton.	15.00	—
l.c.l., same basis. ton.	17.00	—
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis. ton.	17.50	—
l.c.l., same basis. ton.	19.50	—
Mica, dry grd.,[1] roofing, white, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works. ton.	27.50	—
l.c.l. ton.	32.50	—
30-31 mesh, c.l. ton.	27.50	—
l.c.l. ton.	32.50	—
40-45 mesh, c.l. ton.	27.50	—
l.c.l. ton.	32.50	—
80 mesh, c.l. ton.	35.00	—
l.c.l. ton.	38.00	—
paint, plastic, 100 mesh, c.l., ton.	40.00	—
l.c.l. ton.	43.50	—
wet grd.,[1] paint or lacquer, c.l. lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l. lb.	.05¼	—
paper, wall, or coated, c.l. lb.	.04¾	—
l.c.l. lb.	.05¼	—
rubber, c.l. lb.	.04½	—
l.c.l. lb.	.05	—

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Metallic Stearates • Metallic Resinates • Sulfated Oils • Impregnole Water Repellent • Textile Compounds • Synthetic Detergents • Cation Active Compounds • Wetting Agents • Luminous Pigments

Mica, wet-grd., biotite, c.l....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .04½- —
1,000-mesh, white, c.l....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .04¼- —
1,000-mesh, biotite, c.l....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. and 1,000-mesh mica in carload lots is frt. alld. E., and in less than carload lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per lb. higher W. of Miss. R. and 1c. per lb. higher W. of Rockies.

Milk powder, skimmed,[1] roller, Zone A, bulk, and quantity, bbls..lb. .13½- —
Zone B, same basis....lb. .13¾- —
spray, roller, Zone A, same basis..lb. .15½- —
Zone B, same basis....lb. .15¾- —

Milk powder, skimmed, when sold by manufacturers to the U. S. Government or any agency thereof, is 1c. less than the above prices on skimmed milk powder as sold to any consumer other than the U. S Government or any agency thereof. Zone A is all states not included in Zone B. Zone B is Penna., N. Y., Md., Del., N. J., Conn., Mass., R. I., N. H., Vt., Me. and D.C.

whole, roller, bbls., c.l....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .29½- —
spray, bbls., c.l....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .30½- —
Milk sugar, bbls., c.l....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 bbls. or over....lb. .26 - —
less than 10 bbls....lb. .27 - —
Millet seed, yellow, bgs....lb. .04 - .04½
early fortune, bgs....lb. .04 - .04½
hulled, bgs....lb. .07 - .13
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and V. M. & P. naphtha).
Molasses,[1,5] blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2, same basis....gal. .18½- —
Area 3, same basis....ton.20.00 - —
Area 4, same basis....ton.24.20 - —
Area 5, same basis....ton.33.20 - —

Note—Area No. 1 is La., Fla., Tex. and Ga. Area No. 2 is N.Y., Penn., Md., Mass. and N.J. Area No. 3 is Ore., Wash. and Cali. Area No. 4 is Id., Utah, Mont., Colo., Wyo., Kan., S.D and Neb., excluding Grand Island. Area No 5 is Ind., Mich., Ohio, Wis., Minn., Ia., and Grand Island, Neb.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[6] kgs., 99% powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
trioxide,[6] pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine,[6] dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms....lb. .25 - —
tanks ....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .05½- —
55 gals....lb. .07 - —
10 gals....lb. .08 - —
5 gals....lb. .09 - —
tanks ....lb. .05 - —
Monoethylaniline, dms....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, 5-oz. bots....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns....lb. .12 - .15
flowers, cns....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. ....oz.45.00 - 50.00
synth, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.35
25 lbs. to 75 lbs....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.40 - 2.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, good, bgs..lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, yellow, bgs....lb. .10½- .11½
Washington, yellow, bgs....lb. .10½- .11½
Myrobalans,[6] J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton.75.00 - —
J2, bgs., f.a.s....ton.70.00 - —
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls...lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude,[6] dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works..lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis.lb. .08¾- —
(12-oz.), same basis...pkg. .07 - —
Neocinchophen, USP., 100-lb. lots, dms..lb. 7.00 - —
50-lb. lots....lb. 7.05 - —
25-lb. lots....lb. 7.10 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel,[6] carbonate, bbls....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100-lb. dms....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bots....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine[2] sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs..lb. .798 - —
tins, 10 lbs....lb. .90 - —
Nicotinamide,[6] bots., 25 to 100 lbs..lb. 7.00 - 9.14
smaller lots....lb. 7.10 - 9.24
Niger seed, bgs....lb. .16 - .16½
Nikethamide....lb.18.00 -19.00
Nitercake, bulk, works....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .09 - —
tanks ....lb. .07 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble,[6] 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .36 - —
5-6, 15-20 sec. and higher, bbls., dry weight, l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Carrollville, Wis..unit-ton. 3.00 Nom.
Chemical, Ill....unit-ton. 2.90 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks. lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls....lb. .24 - .28
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] Aleppo, bgs....lb. No prices
Chinese, whole....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs,[1] E. I., 80's, bgs....lb. .75 Nom.
West Indian, bgs....lb. .35½ Nom.
Nux vomica, bls....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract,[6] 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks ....lb. .0325- —
Ochar (see Yellow)
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.3....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.3....gal. .33 - —
tanks, G.3....gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .83 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
sweet, exp., dms., cns....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Angelica, root, bots....lb.125.00 -140.00
seed, bots....lb.120.00 -140.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms....lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Apricot, kernel, cns....lb. .38 - .55
Avocado, cns., dms....lb. .80 - .95
Babassu,[1,5] tanks....lb. .1110- —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Puerto Rican, 55-60%, cns..lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns....lb. 2.25 - 9.85
natural, Italian, coppers...lb.25.00 Nom.
Brazilian, cns....lb.10.00 -10.25
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
rectified, cns....lb. No stocks
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 4.25 - 5.75
Mexican (see Lignaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Oil, juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms....lb. 1.85 - 2.25
free from metal, cns....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
redistilled, cns....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Calamus, cns....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .55
white, cns....lb. .80 - .70
dom., tech....lb. .15 - —
Cananga, native, cns....lb.11.75 -16.00
rectified, cns....lb.11.25 -17.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VII, cns..lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns....lb.13.75 -17.00
cardamom, bots....lb.24.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .16 - —
Oil, castor, cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .14½- —
cns. .15¾- .17¾
dms., returnable, c.l....lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .14½- —
tanks ....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .1900- —
tanks ....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls., c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .14¼- —
dms., returnable, c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .14¼- —
tanks ....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (45% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. ....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
technical, cns....lb. .90 - 1.10
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .65 - .85
Celery, bots....lb.25.00 -30.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns....lb. .38 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, bark oil, bots....lb.25.00 -40.00
leaf oil, dms....lb. 2.25 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Java, cns....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Coconut,[1,5] Manila, crude, bulk, c.i.f..lb. .0635- —
edible, ex tax, dms....lb. .0985- —
Cod,[6] Newf., dms....gal. .90 - —
Codliver,[6] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls. or dms..bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots....lb.21.00 -38.00
Corn,[1,5] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾- —
refd., bbls....lb. .15½ Nom

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Oil, cottonseed,[2] cooking, bbls., lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls. lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Cubeb, USP, cns. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cumin, bots. lb. 8.00 -10.00
Cypress, bots. lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. lb. 6.25 - 8.00
weed, bots. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.85
Eucalyptus, 70-75%, cns. lb. .94 - .98
80-90%, cns. lb. 1.00 - 1.14
Fennel, sweet, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Fishliver,[1,5] dms., 6,000 to under 60,000 units per gram—per million units. .14 - —
60,000 to under 200,000 units per gram—per million units. .16 - —
200,000 or more units per gram—per million units. .25 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb.14.00 -18.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.12.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.05
Ginger, dist., bots. lb.21.00 -24.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots. lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Hemlock, cns. lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Juniper berry, cns. lb. 9.00 -16.00
wood, tech., cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP, dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lard,[2] common, 1, bbls. lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls. lb. .14½- —
winter, strained, bbls. lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls. lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls. lb. .15½- —
Laurel, bots. lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs. lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Lavender, flower, French, cns., lb. 8.25 -16.00
garden, cns. lb. .55 - .75

Oil, lavender, spike, Spanish, pure, cns. lb. 5.25 - 6.75
tech., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Lemon, Calif., cns. lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns. No stocks
Terpeneless lb.40.00 -55.00
Uruguay, to arrive, 10 kilo cans lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.90
Lignaloe, wood, Mex., cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Brazilian (see Bois de rose).
Mexican, cns. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Lime, dist., Jamaica, cns. lb. 9.00 -11.50
Mexican, cns. lb. 7.00 - 7.70
expressed, Jamaica, cns. lb.11.00 -13.50
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l. lb. .1560- —
10 or more lb. .1580- —
5 to 9 lb. .1620- —
less than 5 lb. .1640- —
tankcar lb. .1520- .1540
tankwagon lb. .1540- .1560
Boiled linseed oil, .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¾-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11⅛
Group 2, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .22½- .23
300 vis., 2, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17¼
Pennsylvania,[2] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks. gal. .24 - .30
cylinder oils, 600-680 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks..gal. .15 - .15½
neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .24
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks..gal. .23 - .26

Oil, mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Mandarin, Brasilian, cns. lb. 6.75 - 9.00
Italian, coppers lb.15.10 - —
Menhaden,[1,5] crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .0630- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1170- .1190
tanks lb. .1090- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
seed,[2] exp., dms. lb. .13½- —
Neatsfoot,[4] 15°, c.l., bbls. gal. 1.90 - —
20°, bbls. gal. 1.80 - —
30°, bbls. gal. 1.60 - —
pure bbls. lb. .18¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots. lb.300.00 -375.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Oiticica,[1,5] liquid, dms. lb. .25 - —
solid, dms. lb. .23 - —
Oleo,[2] 1, bbls. lb. .13¾ Nom.
Olibanum bots. lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Olive,[1,2] denat., dms. gal. 4.10 - 4.20
edible, Calif., dms. gal. 4.00 - 4.90
imported, dms. gal. 5.21 - 5.51
foots, dms. lb. .19 Nom.
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
35% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l. lb. No prices
l.c.l. lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs. lb. 1.00 - —
expressed, Argentine, 10-kilo cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Calif., cns. lb. 2.25 - —
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Messina, USP, coppers lb. No stocks
Mexic'n, sponge-press, cns. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indian, cns. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb.195.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cs. lb. 2.40 - 3.25
Palm,[1,5] Niger, bulk, c.l.f. lb. .0825- —
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 4.85 - 6.25

Oil, paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. .08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour...gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal. .08¼- —
80-85 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, Ind. refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns. lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Peanut,[1,5] crude, tanks, mill. lb. .13 - —
refd., edible, bbls. lb. .16¼ Nom.
Pennyroyal, dom., cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
import. cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms. lb. 5.80 - 6.05
Perilla,[1,5] crude, dms. lb. .2450- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Pimento berry, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.75
leaf, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Pine, tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal. gal. .22½- —
contracts gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting Ind. gal. *.24 - —
Boston, Providence gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .19 - —
Martinez, Cal. gal. .26 - —

* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1,5] denat., bulk, c.l.f. lb. .1150- —
Red,[2] dms., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Rose, natural, coppers oz.15.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.35
dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.25
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms. gal. .60 - —
2d rectified, dms. gal. .62 - —
3d rectified, dms. gal. .66 - —
Rue, bots. lb. 7.50 -13.50
Sage, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, dist., cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Mysore, cns., case lots. lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Sardine, crude,[1,5] Pac. Coast. lb. .0690- —
ref'd, alkali, dms. lb. .1270- .1290
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1370- .1390
light-pressed, dms. lb. .1170- .1190
tanks lb. .1090- —
Sassafras, artif., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
natural, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.40
Savin, cns. lb.16.00 -25.00
Savory, cns. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sesame,[1,5] tanks lb. .1430- —
Shingle, st'n, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .20 - —
tanks, works gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. lb.12.75 - —
Soybean,[1,5] cr., tank, mill. lb. .1175- —
clarif., dms. lb. .1290- .1340
tanks lb. .1259- —
refd., varnish, dms. lb. .1389- .1400
tanks lb. .1340- —
Spearmint, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Sperm,[2] bleach, 38°, dms. lb. .1443- —
natural, 45°, dms. lb. .1310- —
Spruce, cns., dms. lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Sunflower,[1,5] tanks lb. .1430- —
Sweet birch, North, cns. lb. 4.75 - 6.00
South, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., wks. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
tanks, works lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2] acidless, bbls. lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Tar, pine, dms., E. cities gal. .30 - .33
tanks gal. .24¼- —
rect., USP, bbls. gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see C).
Thyme, NF, red, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.00
white, cns. lb. 2.85 - 4.75
Tung,[1,5] dms. lb. .39 - —
tanks lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Vetiver, Java, bots. lb.25.00 -40.00
Whale,[2] ref., natural, dms. lb. .1187 Nom.
winter, bleach, dms. lb. .1232 Nom.
Wheat germ, dms., 100-gal. gal.10.00 - —
25-gal. gal.12.50 - —
10-gal. gal.13.50 - —
White, mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., returnable, dms., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
65/75 vis., c.l. gal. .36 - —
l.c.l. gal. .42 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. gal. .45 - .48
95/105 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .44½- —
l.c.l. gal. .50½- .53½
125/135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .55 - .58
145/155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. gal. .57 - .60
175/185 vis., c.l. gal. .54½- —
l.c.l. gal. .60¼- .63½
200/210 vis., c.l. gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. gal. .64 - .67
320/330 vis., c.l. gal. .65 - —
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .74
335/345 vis., c.l. gal. .66 - —
l.c.l. gal. .72 - .75
f.o.b. San Francisco, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls. gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l. gal. .49½- —
5 bbls. gal. .55 - —
145 vis., c.l. gal. .57 - —
5 bbls. gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l. gal. .60½- —
180 vis., 5 bbls. gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l. gal. .72 - —
5 bbls. gal. .77 - —
Russian gal. No prices
Wintergreen, North, cns. lb. 5.50 - 8.50
South, cns. lb. 4.00 - 5.25
synth. (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, chinawood).
Wormseed, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Yyang-ylang, Bourb., bots. lb.20.00 -38.00
Manila, bots. lb.40.00 -45.00
Oleostearin,[1] bbls. lb. .1054- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines. ton. 7.00 -11.00
lumps, same basis ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, same basis ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.12.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns. lb.13.25 - —
smaller lots, cns. lb.13.50 -13.85
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.

New Synthetic Gum Jellies with COLLORESIN

A Water Soluble Methyl Cellulose

Dimethyl Ether of Cellulose, a white fibrous solid which dissolves in water.

Resistant to the action of alkalies and dilute acids giving a clear colorless solution.

Colloresin is of interest to the manufacturer of cosmetics and pharmaceuticals as a replacement for natural gums and in the manufacture of Liquid Dentifrices, Tooth Pastes, Creams, Soapless Shampoos, Hair Grooms, Wave Sets, Brushless Shaving Creams, etc. Tentative formulas for the above are available as well as instructions as to methods of its employment.

Available in seven viscosities.

GL 4C

Non Toxic Emulsifying, Detergent, Foaming, Wetting Agent

A protein-amino acid condensate exceptionally fine for liquid Dentifrices, Soapless Shampoos, Brushless Shaving Creams, etc.

GL 4C may be readily used with Colloresin in the manufacture of these products.

Requests for samples on your firm's letterhead will be promptly answered.

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.12⅝- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.	lb.	.12½- —
divd. other points	lb.	.12 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.12⅝- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N.M., Wyo.	lb.	.13 - —
Other points	lb.	.12¼- —
Molybdate,[6] bbls.	lb.	.31 - —
Toner, bbls.	lb.	.80 - .105
Orangeflower petals, cs.	lb.	.45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .31
Haitian, bgs.	lb.	.09 - .10
sweet, bls.	lb.	.17 - .20
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.15½- .16
Orris root, African, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	1.12 - 1.15
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.42 - .46
Verona., bls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Orthoamyiphenol, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb.	.70 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms.	lb.	.60 - .78
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Orthocresol,[6] 30.4° C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.18 - .18½
Orthocresol, 29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis	lb.	.09 - .10
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb.	.45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cms.	lb.	.75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.	lb.	.82 - —
Ortho-toluidin, dms.	lb.	.19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.11 - —
No. 2, bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works.	lb.	3.50 - —
smaller lots, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75 - 4.15

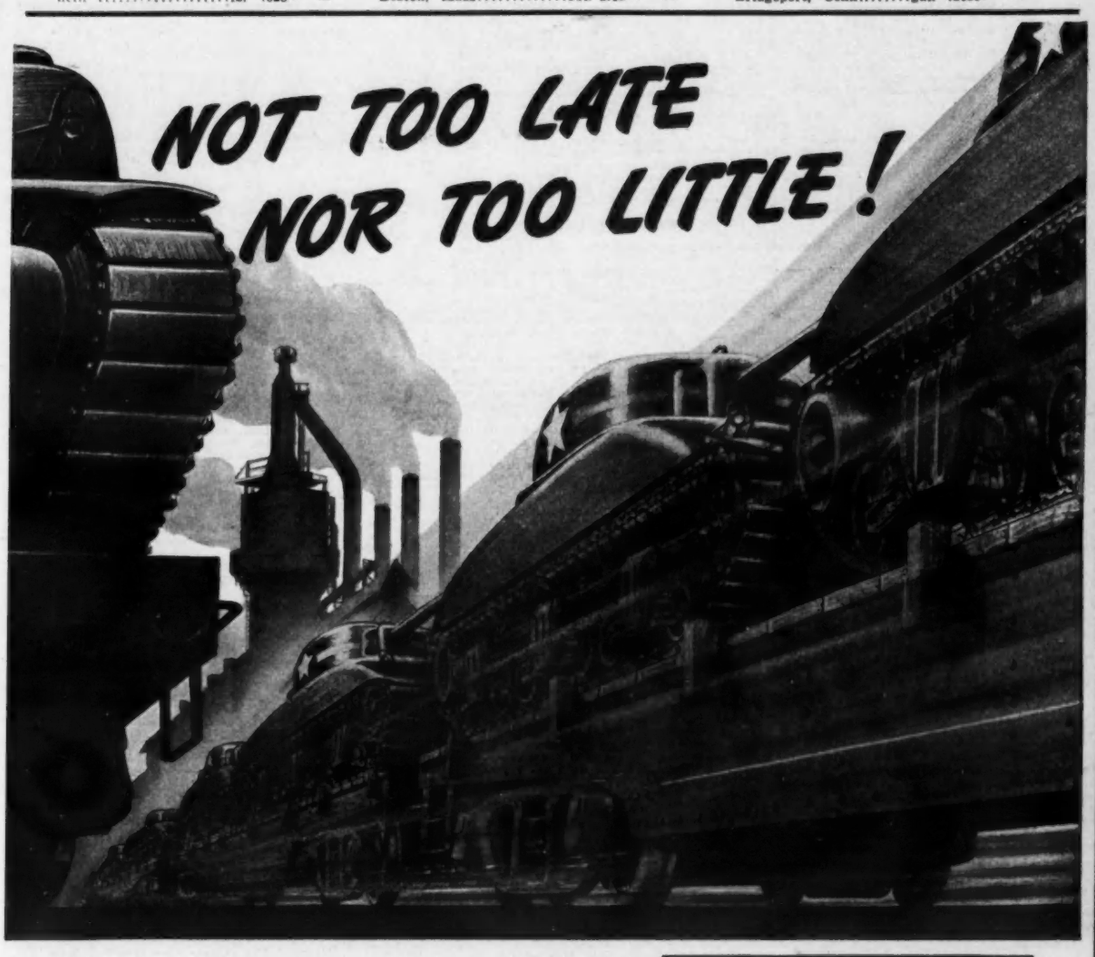
P

Papain, powd., cs.	lb.	3.75 - 4.00
Long Beach, Calif., contract	lb.	3.25 - 4.00
Paprika,[1] Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.36½- .37
good, old crop, bgs.	lb.	.33 - .34
Spanish, extra fancy, bgs.	lb.	.51 - .52
good, bgs.	lb.	.39 - .40
medium, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Parachlorophenol, dms., wks.	lb.	.32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.	gal.	.75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .13
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.12½- .15
Paraffin, crude scale, AMP 122-124, bgs., bbl., 10,000 lbs., refinery.	lb.	.04¼- —
124-126, bgs., bbls., same basis.	lb.	.04¼- —
126-128 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.04½- —
128-130 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.04⅝- —
130-132 AMP, same bassi.	lb.	.05 - —
132-134 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.05¼- —
134-136 AMP, same basis.	lb.	.05½- —
fully ref'd, slabs, loose, AMP 120-122, 10,000 lbs., refinery,	lb.	.05 - —
122-125 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0520- —
128-130 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0560- —
130-132 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0585- —
133-135 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0585- —
135-137 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0615- —
138-140 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0640- —
141-143 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0715- —
143-145 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0765- —
145-150 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0810- —
146-148 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0860- —
149-151 AMP, same basis,	lb.	.0930- —
160-165 AMP, refinery San Francisco, c.l.	lb.	.10½- —
Semirefined, same prices as crude.		
Paraformaldehyde,[2,6] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works.	lb.	.14 - —
100 to 900 lbs., works.	lb.	.23 - —
Paranitrophenol	kgs.	.24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.	lb.	.12 - —
USP, cns., cbys.	lb.	.15 - —
Paranisidine, dms., works.	lb.	.35 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works.	lb.	.75 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.	lb.	.45 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb.	.15 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls., works.	lb.	.30 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.	lb.	.70 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.	lb.	.48 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, dms., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.21 - .27
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.20 - .25
Passion flower, herb, bls.	lb.	.21 - .26
Patchouli leaves, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls., works.	lb.	.35 - .40
Pellitory root, bls.	lb.	.80 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.	lb.	.65 - .70
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works,	lb.	.15 - .16
Pentaerythritol,[6] CP, bbls., divd.,	lb.	.20 - .25
less than barrel lots.	lb.	.75 - —
tech., bbls., divd.	lb.	1.00 - —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	.33½- .35½
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd.	lb.	.40 - —
less than barrel lots.	lb.	1.00 - —
Pentane,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	1.50 - —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.11 - —
tanks, G.3.	gal.	.19 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3.	gal.	.07½- —
l.c.l., G.3.	gal.	.16 - —
10 gal., G.3.	gal.	.29 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.55 - —
50 to 100 bgs.	lb.	.0665- .0675
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.	lb.	.0705- .0715
24 bgs.	lb.	.1161 Nom.
Red, chillies, Carolina, longs, bgs.	lb.	.1295 Nom.
Louisiana, sports, bgs.	lb.	.21 - .21½
Mombassa, bgs.	lb.	.31 - .32
Sierra Leone, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .24
		.22½- .23

Peppermint, USP, bls.	lb.	.45 - .50
import, bls.	lb.	.96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., Zone 1.	lb.	.0782- .0800
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832- .0850
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.0832- .0850
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0832- .0900
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932- .0950
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock point.	lb.	.0882- .0900
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.0932- .0950
Perchlorethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.		
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.30
Petrolatum, USP, amber, fiber dms., non-returnable.	lb.	.03⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04⅜- —
extra amber, c.l.	lb.	.03⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04⅜- —
cream, c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03⅝- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04⅜- —
white, lily, c.l.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅝- —
soft, c.l.	lb.	.06¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¾- —
tech., dark, bbls., returnable, c.l., Group 3.	lb.	.021 - —
golden topaz, c.l.	lb.	.032 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.036 - —
red, veterinarian, c.l.	lb.	.024- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.028 - —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades.	bbl.	.93 - 1.01
Illinois	bbl.	1.37 - —
Kentucky, Union County.	bbl.	1.32 - 1.37
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	.86 - 1.36
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.75 - 1.25
Pennsylvania	bbl.	1.31 - 3.00
Texas, East	bbl.	1.25 - 1.43
West	bbl.	.70 - 1.12
Wyoming	bbl.	1.12 - —
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60° C., dms., c.l., Group 3,	gal.	.18 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
35-60° C., c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
40-75° C., c.l.	gal.	.16 - —
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 - —
10 gals.	gal.	.55 - —
Fuel oil, at refinery:— Arkansas, No. 1, tanks.	gal.	.04 - —
Nos. 2 and 3.	gal.	.03½- —
California, heavy	bbl.	1.10 - 1.20
light	bbl.	.90 - .95
diesel, tanks.	gal.	.03 - .05
Group 3, No. 3, tanks.	gal.	.03½- —
No. 5.	bbl.	.85 - —
No. 6.	bbl.	.80 - .85
Kansas, No. 6.	bbl.	.85 - .90
Oklahoma, No. 3, tanks.	gal.	.03½- —
No. 6.	bbl.	.90 - —
14-16	bbl.	.97 - —
Pennsylvania, No. 1, tanks,	gal.	.06½- .06⅝
No. 2, tanks.	gal.	.06⅝- .07⅛
No. 3, tanks.	gal.	.01⅝- .07⅛
36-40 gravity, tanks.	gal.	.06⅜- .06⅝
Bunker fuel oil, New York...	bbl.	1.65 - —
Philadelphia	bbl.	1.65 - —
Portland, Me.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	1.65 - —

Petroleum, bunker fuel oil:— Charleston, Mass.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	1.65 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	1.60 - —
Port Tampa, Fla.	bbl.	1.55 - —
New Orleans, La.	bbl.	.85 - —
Port Arthur, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Houston, Tex.	bbl.	.85 - —
Texas City.	bbl.	.85 - —
Lacquer diluent, at refinery:— California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd., Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 - —
San Francisco.	gal.	.11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 - —
Group 3, benzol type, tank-cars.	gal.	.07⅞- —
toluol type, tanks.	gal.	.07⅝- .07¾
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 163-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½- —
193-290 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¼- —
246-397 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.10¾- —
312-408 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks.	gal.	.09 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.10 - —
N. J., tanks.	gal.	.10 - —
Group 3, tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
Gulf Coast, tanks.	gal.	.06½- —
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.12 - —
100 gals. or more.	gal.	.12 - —
Boston	gal.	.12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630- —



Too little and too late can't help you in a fight against time when every ounce of energy in your organization is straining for production and more production.

In times like these, you want a source of solvents supply that you can depend on for both the quality and quantity you must have. And when you order SKELLYSOLVE—you get just that. Any quantity within reason . . . quality that's guaranteed . . . and delivery where and when you need it.

Phone, write, or wire and we'll do the rest. Special technical service, too, if you need it.

SKELLYSOLVE
in the **OIL, PAINT** *and* **DRUG FIELD**

The Skellysolve line includes naphthas specially fractionated for all laboratory and industrial uses. We furnish a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, as well as many other special hydrocarbons. Our technical staff has aided many manufacturers in developing formulas for new or improved products which have proved to be of great value. Write or wire for full information today.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tank-wagon:—
Buffalo ..... gal. .12½ - —
Camden, N. J. ..... gal. .11 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .13½- —
Detroit ..... gal. .1580- —
Hartford ..... gal. .1630- —
Kansas City, Mo. ..... gal. .1480- —
Lancaster, Pa. ..... gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1420- —
Newark (200 gal.) ..... gal. .11 - —
New York (200 gal.) ..... gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .129 - —
Providence ..... gal. .13 - —
Rochester ..... gal. .1320- —
St. Louis ..... gal. .1370- —
Syracuse ..... gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C. ..... gal. .13 - —
Wilmington, Del. ..... gal. .13 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. Y., tanukcars..gal. .11 - —
N. J., tankcars ..... gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tankcars ..... gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars..gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .13 - —
Bridgeport ..... gal. .1730- —
Chicago ..... gal. .1380- —
Detroit ..... gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1420- —
Newark ..... gal. .12 - —
New York ..... gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .125 - —
St. Louis ..... gal. .1470- —
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1,[6] over 76% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway, N.J..gal. .21½- —
No. 2,[6] over 90% arom., same basis..gal. .21¼- —
No. 3, same basis ..... gal. .22¼- —
No. 8,[6] tanks, same basis, gal. .228 - —
No. 30,[6] tanks, f.o.b. Kingsland, N.J., frt. alld..gal. .223 - —
No. 40, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal..gal. .13½- —
V.M.&P., at refinery:—
California, 46.5, 234 i.b.p., 280 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo—gal. .11 - —
Richmond ..... gal. .11¼- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles..gal. .10 - —
San Francisco ..... gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .07½- —
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .13 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .1380- —
Detroit ..... gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1520- —
Newark (200 gal.) ..... gal. .125 - —
New York ..... gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .12¼- —
St. Louis ..... gal. .1470- —
Solvent rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco)..gal. .24 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .07¼- .07½
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .09¼- —
Group 3, tanks ..... gal. .06¾- —
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal. .13 - —
Boston ..... gal. .12 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .12¼- —
Detroit ..... gal. .1580- —
Milwaukee ..... gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis ..... gal. .1420- —
Newark ..... gal. .11 - —
New York ..... gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .12¼- —
St. Louis ..... gal. .1370- —
Syracuse ..... gal. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. cns. ..... lb. 3.60 - 3.70
dms., 100 lbs. ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. squald..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .85 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .87 - .89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .82 - .87
Phenothiazin, unmodified, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. shipt..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .65 - .70
Phenyl chloride, dms. ..... lb. .17 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde, 50% solut., bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
100% solut., bots ..... lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots., lb. 8.00 -15.00
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots., lb. 4.55 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works, lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib, dms..lb. 13.75 -14.75
tech., fib. dms. ..... lb. 12.00 -12.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works ..... lb. .19 - —
Phosphate rock,[1,3] Fla., long teeble, unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, bulk, f.o.b. car, mine, c.l..long ton. 2.00 - —
70%-80% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 2.40 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 3.00 - —
75%-74% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 4.00 - —
77%-76% b.p.l., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis.... long ton. 5.00 - —
77%-76%, finely ground, M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..short ton. 2.75 - —
68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.00 - —
70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short-ton. 3.25 - —
Entirely pebble 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
Tenn., brown unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., f.o.b. cars, mines, c.l..long ton. 4.30 - —
70%-68% b.p.l. 5% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 4.80 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., M.P.R. 240 provisions, same basis..long ton. 5.30 - —
refinery ground rock, same basis..short ton. 4.50 - —
80% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 4.70 - —
Phosphate rock, Tenn., brown unground, run-of-pile, washed, dried, 31% P_2O_5, same basis, short ton 4.80 - —
32% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.00 - —
33% P_2O_5, same basis.. short ton. 5.50 - —
Phosphorus, red amorphous, cs., lb. .49 - .44
tins, export ..... lb. .55 - —
yellow,[6] dms. ..... lb. .53 - —
cs. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Oxychloride,[6] cyls. ..... lb. .15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs. ..... lb. .38 - .42
Trichloride, cyls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
kgs., works ..... lb. .45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
Pichi leaves, bgs. ..... lb. .08 - .09½
Picrotoxin, bots ..... oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine, hydrochloride, bots., vls. ..... oz. 3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vls. ..... oz. 3.80 - 5.15
Pimento,[1] Jamaica, bgs., Tampa, lb. .25¼ Nom.
afloat, to U.S. port ..... lb. .25 - .25½
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).
Pinkroot, bls. ..... lb. .63 - .80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. 100 lbs..lb. 16.00 - —
Pitch, burgundy (see B).
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 22.00 - —
Pitch, hardwood, pap., bgs., works..lb. .05¼- —
Linseed, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .05½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
stands, 200 lbs. ..... stand. 6.00 - —
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Pleurisy root, southern, bls..lb. .12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms. ..... lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Pokeroot, bbls. ..... lb. .10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, dms., wks. lb. .25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs. ..... lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls. ..... lb. .70 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .60 - .62
Indian, white, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - .39
Potash, abietate ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .30
cns. ..... lb. .31 - .33
Arsenite,[6] USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .19 - .21
Bichromate,[6] spot, c.l., cks., bbls., works..lb. .09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .10 - —
Potash bichromate in bgs., ¼c. less.
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs. ..... lb. .23 - .32
Carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis..lb. .03½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .02¾- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .14 - .20
powd., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .19 - .21
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms. ..... lb. .03¾- .03½
tanks ..... lb. .02¾- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., ... lb. .06¾- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs., wks. lb. .11 Nom.
powd., kgs., works ..... lb. .09¾- .10
exp't., 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .18 - .20
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs..lb. .08 Nom.
Chromate,[2,6] bgs. ..... lb. .24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., bbls. ..... lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, dms. ..... lb. .34½- .35½
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works..lb. .55 - —
gold, 41% gold, bots., works. oz. 14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .34 - .40
Glycerophosphate, 75%, sol., dms., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
100 lbs. ..... lb. 1.60 - —
cns., cbys. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns. ..... lb. .72 - .75
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs. ..... lb. 3.46 - —
cns., 25 lbs. ..... lb. 3.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns. ..... lb. 1.44 - 1.48
dms. ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports. ton. No prices
Manure salt, dom.,[6] 22% K_2O, f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M.. unit-ton. .20 - —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 20, 12%.
25% K_2O, same basis..unit-ton. .21 - —
import, 50% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. No prices
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom.,[6] 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex vessel ports.. unit-ton. .53½- —
Seasonal contract discounts to June 30, 12%.
granular, 50-52, K_2O ..... unit-ton. .56 - —
Russian,[6] offered from consignments afloat, subject to safe arrivals..unit-ton. .53½- —
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal., 8c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific Coast ports.
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, pure gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .50
fine gran., bbls., dms. ..... lb. .28 - .31
Perchlorate,[6] kgs., works..lb. .09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls., dms..lb. .70 - .75
Yellow, bbls. ..... lb. .16 - .17
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls. ..... lb. .18 - —
Silicate, alkaline, lumps, bgs., works..lb. .07 - —
glass, bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 290.00 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
solution, 20° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Potash silicate, solut., 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., bbls..lb. .15 - .21
Prices on granular 4c. higher.
tech., dom., bulk, basis, 90-95%, K_2SO_4, min., 90%, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.. ton. 36.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, NF, dms. ..... lb. .70 - .78
Xanthate, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .12 - —
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, min., 40%, K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports. ton. 26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms., works..lb. .40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50
Prickly ash bark, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .12
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .23 - .25
Prince's pine herb bls. ..... lb. .33 - .34
Procaine, hydrochloride, cns., 25 lbs..lb. 8.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .03½- .03¾
Psyllium seed *see Released).
Pulsatilla, bls. ..... lb. .68 - .69
Pumice, grd., fine, bgs, ton lots. lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03¾- .04
coarse, O½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots ..... lb. .03¾- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .03¾- .04¼
Chi., ton lots ..... lb. .04¼- —
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.
Pumpkins seed, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).
Putty, com'l, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
refined, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
standard, dms ..... 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Pyrethrum[6] concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd., gal. 5.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd. gal. 8.55 - —
Flowers,[6] coarse-grd. (g.t.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .27 - .28
fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. lb. .29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls..lb. .39 - —
powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Pyridin,[6] denaturing, dms., wks., gal. 1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms., same basis..lb. .46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f. Atl. ports. long-ton. 8.00 -10.00
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins..lb. 2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins..lb. 4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., pap. bgs., mines..ton. 10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton. 13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.ton. 8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ..... ton. 11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap, amber, cs., works..lb. .12 - —
black, cs., works ..... lb. .10 - —
China, white, ivory, cs., wks.lb. .13 - —
dense, white, cs., works ..... lb. .10 - —
gray, cs., works ..... lb. .08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works..lb. .04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., wks.lb. .10 - —
transparent, cs., works ..... lb. .29 - —
colors, cs., works ..... lb. .12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works..lb. .16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works..lb. .10 - —
white, cs., works ..... lb. .15 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. ..... lb. .06 - .08
Quebracho extract,[6] solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond, .04¾- —
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .05¼- —
dissolved, 35% tan., bbls., works..lb. .04½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04 - —
ground, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., bgs. ..... lb. .09 - —
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs..lb. .12 - .13
Root, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - .14
Quercitron, crystals, bbls. ..... lb. .26 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1 ..... lb. .10 - —
No. 2 ..... lb. .09¼- —
No. 3 ..... lb. .09 - —
solid, bxs. ..... lb. .19½- —
Quicksilver,[1,4,5] flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b. shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz..flask. 191.00 - —
Tex. and Ark. ..... flask. 193.00 - —
Quicksilver freight $4.28 per flask to N.Y.; dealers' commission, 1%; brokers, 2%.
Quince seed, bgs. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.90
Quinidine,[6] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. 1.06 + .12½[6]
powd., precip., cns. ..... oz. 1.01 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns. ..... oz. .71 + .13½

[6] Surcharge of 13½c. per oz.; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[6] N.F., cns, 100 ozs..oz. .84 + .13½[6]
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.05 + .13½
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.07 + .13½
Bisulphate, USP, 100 ozs. oz. .69 + .13½
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .78 + .13½
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs. oz. .86 + .13½
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 + .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.07 + .13½
Formate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.00 + .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.20 + .13½
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .76 + .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .81 + .13½
Hydroiodide, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs., oz. 1.07 + .13½
Phosphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .90 + .13½
Salicylate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .79 + .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .67 + .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.05 + .13½
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 + .13½
Valerate, N.F. IV, 100 ozs. oz. .99 + .13½
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs. ..... oz. 1.08 - .13½

[6] Surcharge to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[6] USP, cns..oz. .81 + .13½
Subject to surcharge; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls. ..... lb. .55 - —
paste, dms. ..... lb. .52 - —
Rapeseed,[1] Argentine, bgs..lb. .09¼ Nom.
dom., dwarf Essex, bgs..lb. .11½- .12
Indian, red, large, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - .10½
recleaned, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Raspberries, dried, bls. ..... lb. .90 - .97
Red, alizarin lake,[3] bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast; prices equald with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis..lb. .85 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. .90 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis..lb. .95 - —
Carmine 40, dms., 100 lbs., works..lb. 4.60 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (red) are listed under Dyes.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works, lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis ..... lb. 2.20 - —
orange, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Eosin toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., wks..lb. .85 - —
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09¼- —
80-85%, bbls., same basis, lb. .07¾- —
imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., works, lb. 1.25 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Litho toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works ..... lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works ..... lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
cadmium, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.10 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis, lb. 1.15 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
smaller pkgs., same basis, lb. 1.25 - —
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 3.09 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.11 - —
Metallic, bbls., Pa. works..lb. .02 - —
Orange, Persian (see O).
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., bbls. ..... lb. .09¾- —
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio..lb. .08¾- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .08½- .096
Para[3] toner concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple, lake, kgs. ..... lb. .60 - 1.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works lb. .55 - —
Lake, alizarin, kgs., works lb. .35 - —
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04¾- .07¾
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
Turkey, bbls., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L. ..... lb. .11 - .40
Venetian, 5%, bbls., works..lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works ..... lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works ..... lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works ..... lb. .0290- —
25%, bbls., works ..... lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works ..... lb. .03¼- —
35%, bbls., works ..... lb. .0360- —
40%, bbls., works ..... lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. ..... lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls. ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Red precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs..lb. 3.26 - —
Red saunders wood, grd., bbls., lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol,[6] tech., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .68 - .75
USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. 1.80 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb, whole, bgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
powd., bbls. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.40
Riboflavin,[6] bots. ..... gram. .53½- .63½
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option, lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .43½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .44 - .47
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't, lb. .42½- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .43 - .46
Rose flowers, pale, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Rosemary flowers, bls. ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Leaves, Portuguese, bls. ..... lb. .11½- .12
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Rosin, gum, ex dock:—
B, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 3.36 - —
D, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 3.57 - —
E, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.01 - —
F, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.09 - —
G, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.17 - —
H, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.17 - —
I, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.19 - —
K, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
M, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
N, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.41 - —
W.G., dms. ..... 100 lbs. 4.98 - —
W.W., dms. ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
X, dms. ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Wood, F.F., dms. ..... 100 lbs. 3.64 - 3.98
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines. ton. 23.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 37.50 - —
Rue, bls. ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls. ..... lb. .31 - .32
Saccharin,[1] dms., makers, primary distrib., 1,000 lbs. up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Saffron, Mexican, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .56
Spanish, tins ..... lb. 26.00 - 28.00
Safrol, cns. ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Sage,[1] Calif., Dalmatian type, bbls..lb. .75 - .77
leucophylla, bls., Pacific coast, lb. .38 - .39
Cyprus, bls. ..... lb. .28 - .29
Greek, bls. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Spanish, bls. ..... lb. .29½- .30½

MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS *at a glance!*

These are the principal plasticizers supplied by Monsanto so arranged that you can compare their characteristics at a glance . . . and make a quick check on whether you are now using the plasticizer best suited to your products.

While production of these plasticizers is now at an all-time peak, supplies are still not sufficient to meet current needs. If requirements for wartime protective coatings are to be met, it is important that the most efficient possible use be made of each of these materials.

If there is any doubt in your mind after checking this table that you are not now using the best Monsanto Plasticizer for your purposes, a Monsanto technical service representative will be glad to help. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, St. Louis, Mo.

MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS
For Use with Various Resins and Plastics

	Manila Gum	Damar	Shellac	Protein Compounds	Urea-Formaldehyde Resin	Phenol-Formaldehyde Resin	Polystyrene	Polyvinyl Acetals	Polyvinyl Chloride	Polyvinyl Acetate	Synthetic Rubber*	Chlorinated Rubber	Ethyl Cellulose	Cellulose Acetobutyrate	Cellulose Acetopropionate	Cellulose Acetate	Nitrocellulose
Tricresyl Phosphate		X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Triphenyl Phosphate									X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Santicizer 8			X	X				X					X	X	X	X	X
Santicizer 9			X		X					X			X	X			X
Santicizer B-16	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Santicizer E-15	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Santicizer M-17						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dibutyl Phthalate							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Diethyl Phthalate	X	X														X	
Dimethyl Phthalate																X	
Diphenyl Phthalate							X	X		X			X				X
Aroclors							X			X	X	X	X				X

X denotes — of use X denotes — of special value

*The use of plasticizers in synthetic rubbers is still in development stage. The kind of synthetic rubber and the use for which it is intended will govern the selection of the plasticizer. The plasticizers indicated have shown promising properties in test formulations.

CHARACTERISTICS OF MONSANTO PLASTICIZERS

	Mol. Wt.	Color and Form	Boiling Point	Cryst. or Melt. Point	Sp.G.	Lbs. per Gal.	Refrac. Index	Evap. Rate Oms/sq. cm/hr/ 100°C	Solubility in Water	Retentivity in N/C	Retentivity in Ac/C	Light Fastness in N/C	Light Fastness in Ac/C
Tricresyl Phosphate	368	Colorless liquid	295°C/13 mm	Non-cryst., solid at −35°C	1.165/20°C	9.7	1.556/20°C	0.00000708	Less than 0.002% at 85°C	100 plus	0	Poor	—
Triphenyl Phosphate	326	White flakes	245°C/11 mm	48.5°C	1.268/60°C	10.5	———	0.00000028	0.001% at 34°C 0.002% at 54°C	100	80	Poor	Fair
Santicizer 8	199	Light amber liquid	———	———	1.188/25°C	9.9	———	0.0002659	0.13% at 23°C 0.213% at 48°C	100	90	Poor	Good
Santicizer 9	171	White granules	———	105°C	1.313/25°C	10.9	———	0.000053 at 65°C	1% at 34°C	25-30	25-30	Poor	—
Santicizer B-16	336	Colorless liquid	219°C/3 mm	Below −35°C	1.097/25°C	9.15	1.490/25°C	0.0000881	0.0012% at 30°C	100	20-30	Excellent	Excellent
Santicizer E-15	280	Colorless liquid	190°C/5 mm	20°C	1.180/25°C	9.84	1.498/25°C	0.0001106	0.0175% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent
Santicizer M-17	266	Colorless liquid	189°C/5 mm	Below −35°C	1.220/25°C	10.2	1.504/25°C	0.000221	0.09% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent
Dibutyl Phthalate	278	Colorless liquid	206°C/20 mm	−35°C	1.047/20°C	8.75	1.490/25°C	0.000221	0.001% at 30°C	100	Less than 20	Excellent	—
Diethyl Phthalate	222	Colorless liquid	295°C	−0.3°C	1.123/20°C	9.35	1.503/20°C	0.000617	0.058% at 30°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent
Dimethyl Phthalate	194	Colorless liquid	282°C	0°C	1.196/15.6°C	10.0	1.515/20°C	0.001925	0.4% at 32°C 0.6% at 63°C	100	100	Excellent	Excellent
Diphenyl Phthalate	318	White powder	———	69°C	1.28/25°C	10.68	1.572/74°C	———	Insol.	—	20	Poor	—

Tricresyl Phosphate and Triphenyl Phosphate have excellent Fire Retardation.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

"E" FOR EXCELLENCE—The Army-Navy "E" burgee with two stars, "representing recognition by the Army and the Navy of especially meritorious production of war materials" over a two-year period, flies over Monsanto.

Sago flour, bgs....lb. .05 - .05½
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs....lb. No stocks
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs....lb. .92 - —
fib. dms....lb. .92 - .96
powder, 10c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs....ton.17.00 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs.,
c.l...ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. ....ton.19.40 -23.20
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls.,
10 tons..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 8.55 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons....
100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 9.35 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 3.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns....kilo.210.00 -220.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns....lb. 1.75 - —
No. 2, cns....lb. 1.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, Amer., bls..lb. .25 - .30
Honduras, bls....lb. .50 - .60
Mexican, bls....lb. .20 - .21
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls....lb. .20 - .21
select, bls....lb. .35 - .38
Savory, bls....lb. .75 - 1.20
Saw palmetto berries, bgs....lb. .09 - .14
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.30 - —
powd., cns....lb. 1.35 - —
Root, bgs....lb. .07 - .08
Schaeffer's salt, bgs....lb. .46 - —
Scullcap, Eastern, bls....lb. .25 - .32
Western, bls....lb. .17 - .18
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.,
1 shipment..lb. .33⅜- —
smaller lots....lb. .34¼- —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34¼- —
smaller lots....lb. .34⅜- —
Selenium, pwd., cs., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
cns., 10 lbs....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, spot, bls....lb. .82 - .83
Senna, Alex., half leaf, bls...lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs....lb. .21 - .22
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls....lb. .16 - .16½
2, bls....lb. .11¼- .12
3, bls....lb. .10½- .11
powd., bbls., bxs....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls....lb. .80 - .82
Sesame seed,[1] Chinese, hulled,
bgs..lb. .12¼- .12¾
Indian, hulled, sterile, bgs.lb. .12 - .12½
natural, bgs....lb. .10⅝- .11¼
Shellac,[1,6] bonedry, bbls., 1,500
lbs...lb. .42½- —
Boston ....lb. .43½- —
Chicago ....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast....lb. .46 - —
refined, bbls., 1,500 lbs....lb. .48½- —
Boston ....lb. .49⅜- —
Chicago ....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast....lb. .52 - —
Bonedry shellac, sales of less than 1,500 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices:—(1) packed in bgs., ¾c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 3c. more.
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1,
bgs., lots of 100..lb. .4660- —
Garnet, bgs., lots of 100....lb. .3890- —
Superfine, Boston., N. Y., lots
of 100..lb. .3660- —
Chicago, lots of 100....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3960- —
T.N., Boston, N. Y., lots of 100,
lb. .3550- —
Chicago, lots of 100....lb. .3600- —
Pacific coast, lots of 100...lb. .3805- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales, 1 bg. or 1 cs., 5c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 99 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Shortening, tres....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325
mesh, bgs., c.l., ill., works.
ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same
basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.,
same basis..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., same
basis..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.35.00 -38.00
96-98%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.,
same basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.50 -23.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., same
basis..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.22.00 -25.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325
mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis,
ton.13.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.18.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., same
basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.16.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, CP, dms.,
55 gals., works..lb. .27 - —
10 gals., works....lb. .32 - —
tech., dms., 55 gals., works..lb. .22 - —
10 gals., works....lb. .27 - —
Silver, bullion....oz. .44⅝- —
govt. purchase, dom....oz. .7111- —
govt. purchase,[1] foreign....oz. .44⅝- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, 100-oz. bots....oz. .32⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms....oz. .308 - .356
Proteinate, bots., dms....oz. .288 - .338
Simarubra bark, bls....lb. .60 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls....lb. No stocks
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, ctns....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, ctns....lb. .07 - .08¼
Snakeroot, Canada, bls....lb. .66 - .67
Soapbark, bls....lb. .11⅝- .12¼
crushed, bls., bbls....lb. .13 - .14
cut, dom., bls., bbls....lb. .16 - .17
imp., bbls....lb. .18 - .19
powd., bbls....lb. .17 - .18
Soda acetate, anhyd., bbls., dlvd.
flake, gran., powd., 60%, bbls.,
c.l., dlvd..lb. .08¼- .10
N. F. VII, bbls., dlvd....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .05¼- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble,
bbls., works..lb. .09¼- .10
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
white, powd., dms....works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate,[5] for water treat.,
bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - 1.80
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd....lb. .15 - .15½
Arsenate,[6] dms., dealers, c.l.,
works..lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis....works..lb. .10¾- .11¼
Arsenite,[6] gray, dms., c.l.,
dealers, works..lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., dealers, works...lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, ¾c. higher in Chi.; 3c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 ....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 ....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 ....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
bbls., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1,
100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 ....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 ....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 ....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l.,
100 lbs. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 ....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 ....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 ....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1,
100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 ....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 ....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 ....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 1.03 - 1.13
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1,
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 ....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 ....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 ....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 ....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 ....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 ....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south. bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss. S. of 31°. Tex. E. of 100°, S. of 31°. Fla.; also Me., N.H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 93°, Ga., Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98°, N.C., S.C., Tenn., and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 93°, Kans., Neb., W. of 98°, N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Ida., Mont., Nev., N.M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons
or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots....lb. .40 - .43
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots....lb. .47 - .52
900 lbs. or less....lb. .50 - .53
Bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.51 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 2.76 - —
Bichromate,[6] spot, bbls., cks.,
c.l., works..lb. .07⅜- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07½- .07⅝
Soda bichromate in bgs., ⅝c. less.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.
E..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. ....lb. .12 - .14
kgs. ....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32°, bbls., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
33°, bbls., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
44°, bbls., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, NF., gran., bbls.,
500 lbs., works..lb. .27 - .30
fiber, dms., works, 100 lbs..
lb. .28 - .31
Cacodylate, 5-lb. bots, wks...lb.17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal.)
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%,
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.05
3, dlvd....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4, dlvd....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks,
works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works.100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works...
100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works...
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd.....
100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chloride (see Salt).
Chlorate,[6] dom., cryst., bgs.,
c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .07 - .08½
Chromate,[6,4] bbls., cks., c.l.,
works, frt. equald..lb. .08⅜- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .08¾- .09¼
Soda chromate in bgs. is ¼c. lower.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls....lb. .18½- —
dms. ....lb. .19½- .20½
USP gran., bbls....lb. .24 - —
dms. ....lb. .24 - .29
powd., bbls....lb. .24½- —
dms. ....lb. .24½- .29½
Cyanide,[6] 96-98%, dms....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls.,
dlvd..lb. .09¼- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l.,
works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works....lb. .08 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .08¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst.,
bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots....lb. 1.40 - 1.65
powdered, 5c. higher.
solution, cbys., cns....lb. .82 - .90
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.
lb. .17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms.lb. .24½- .26
Soda, hypophosphite, NF, cns..lb. .67 - .70
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l.,
works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.95
Soda hyposulphite in bbls., 20c. higher; in dms., 50c. higher.
Iodate, dms., jars....lb. 5.40 - 5.48
Iodide, dms., jars....lb. 2.42 - —
bots. ....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
Mandelate, dms....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metanilate, bgs....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l.,
works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.80
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt.
equald..lb. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.55
Molybdate,[6] anhyd., kgs., works
lb. .47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
works ....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Naphthionate, bbls....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate,[6] crude, dom., 100-lb.
bgs., c.l., Hopeville, Va.
ton.30.05 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl.,
Gulf, Pac., whse..ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis..
ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis....ton.30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons...
100 lbs. 3.60 - —
smaller lots....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls.,
c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
West Coast ports....
100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 8.90 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l.,
works, frt. equald..lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.85
flake, dms., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate, neut., bbls....lb. .40 - .41
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l.,
works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets,
bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt.
equald..lb. .16 - .16½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - —
kgs., works....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.25
cryst., bgs., c.l., works...
100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP, bbls., dms., works..lb. .08 - .10
dried, bbls., dms., works,
lb. .11½- .12
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs.,
c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.00
tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l.,
works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., same
basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
kgs., c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Soda phosphate in bbls. is 20c. higher.
Picramate, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., contracts, works..lb. .09¾- .10¼
spot ....lb. .10⅞- —
bbls., contract, works....lb. .10 - .10¼
spot ....lb. .11 - —
Pyrophosphate,[3] anhyd., bgs.,
c.l., works, frt. equald...
100 lbs. 5.28 - 6.10
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., wks., frt. equald.
100 lbs. 5.45 - 6.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.60
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
works ....100 lbs. 110 - —
bbls. ....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works ....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works
100 lbs. 3.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
Silicate, 40° turbid., dms., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works....ton.13.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works....ton.25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works,
lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .05½- —
Stannate, dms., works, frt.
alld. E..lb. .32½- .36½
Stearate, bbls., works....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, N.F., dried, powd...
bbls. .07 - .07½
tech., anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or more, works...
100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works.
100 lbs. 2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., gran., bbls..lb. .10 - .10½
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l.,
works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., works.lb. 2.10 - 2.35
bbls., same basis..100 lbs. 2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l....100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. ....100 lbs. 5.50 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran.,
bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls....lb. .30 - .31
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms....lb. .55 - .65
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%,
basis 100%, dms., c.l., works.
lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .06 - .08
tanks, works....lb. .04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works
lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works....lb. .05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls....lb. .12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[6] tech., bgs....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, stand. cont. (125-250 lbs.)..lb. .19 - .22
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha,
gal. .27 - —
Minnequa, Colo....gal. .27 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of
Omaha..gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol,[6] com'l, dms., works..lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1] 41% protein, Decatur, Ill., May, bulk..ton.33.25 - —
Southeastern mills, bulk..ton.45.00 Nom.
Protein alpha, bgs., 40,000-
60,000 lbs., works..lb. .17 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17¼- .17¼

USE A *Cowles* DETERGENT SILICATE

DRYMET—Anhydrous Sodium Metasilicate
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Cowles DRYMET is the most highly concentrated, most economical form of sodium metasilicate available. DRYMET contains no water. Yields nearly twice the chemical strength of hydrated sodium metasilicate at a substantial saving. Completely soluble, non-caking, easy to handle.

CRYSTAMET—Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Cowles CRYSTAMET is an exceptionally pure, perfectly white granular sodium metasilicate with the normal 42% water of crystallization. Excellent solubility, uniformity, chemical stability.

DRYORTH—Technically Anhydrous Sodium Orthosilicate
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Cowles DRYORTH is a high pH detergent silicate with valuable peptizing, emulsifying, dirt-suspending power. Recommended for heavy duty detergency requiring high Na_2O value.

THE COWLES DETERGENT COMPANY
7016 EUCLID AVENUE ★ CLEVELAND, OHIO
Heavy Chemical Department

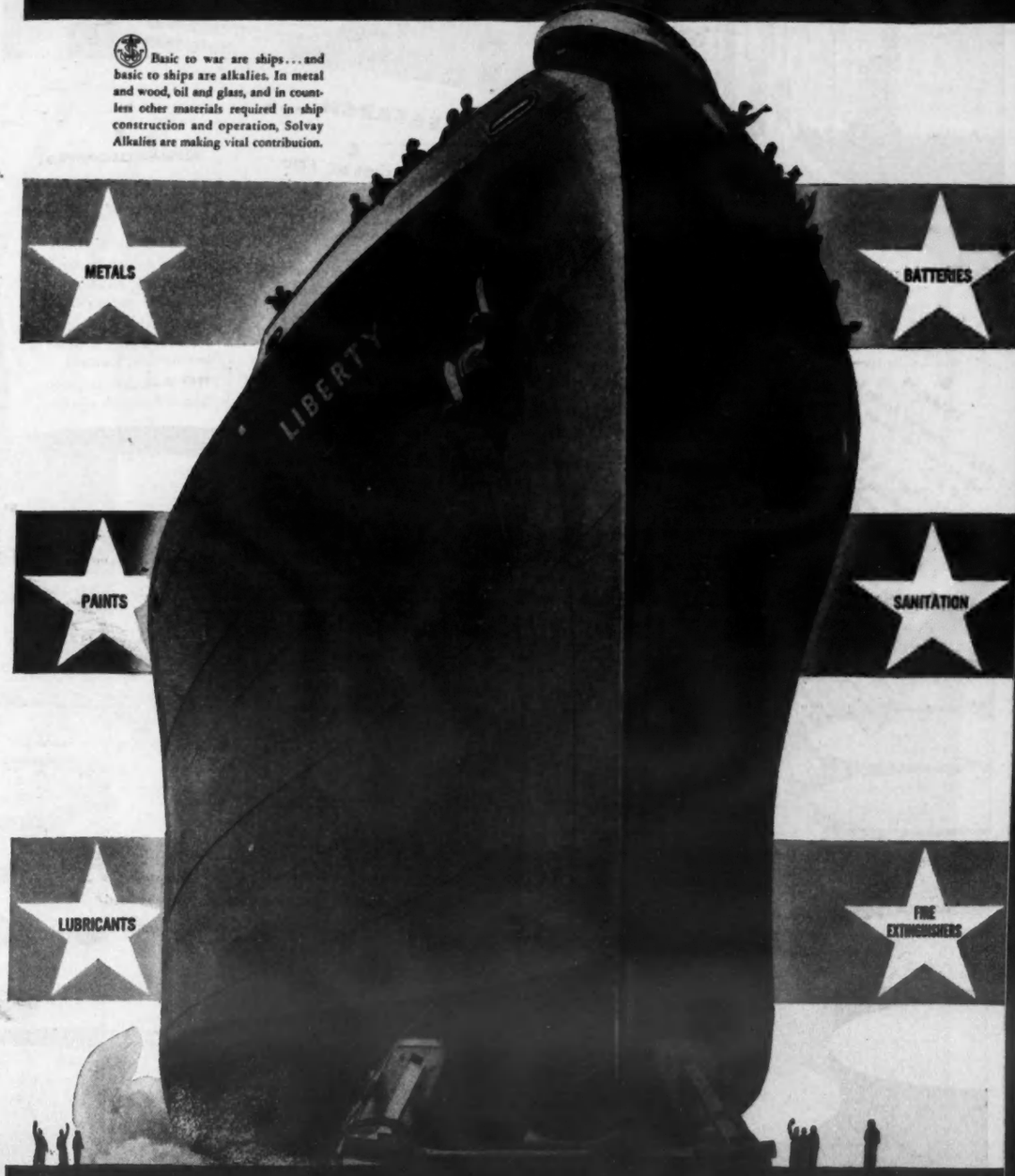
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns. oz. 2.25 - 2.75
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .38 - .39
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .02½- —
tanks, works. lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04½- —
Squawvine leaves, bls. lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd. lb. .85 - .88
White, bls. lb. .11 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .18 - .19
St. Ignatius beans, bgs. lb. .43 - .60
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .25 - .30
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs. 100 lbs. 3.47 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
powd., bgs. 100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l. lb. .0637- —
l.c.l. lb. .0712- —
Rice, bgs. lb. .09½- .10¼
Sweetpotato, bgs. lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs. lb. .05 - —
Starch iodide, bots. lb. 1.87 - —
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin)
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls. lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lm. .26 - .27
Seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms. lb. .52 - .54
Carbonate, tech., 90%, bbls. lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.05 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms. lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls. lb. .44 - —
Salicylate, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
dms. lb. 1.13 - —
Sulphate, nat., 92% min., air-floated, 300 mesh, c.l., works. ton. 52.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 54.00 - —
Strophanthin, bots. oz. 30.00 - 57.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bg... lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Styrolyl acetate, bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Strychnine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .81 - —
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .91 - —
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .88 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Nitrate, 100 ozs. oz. .82 - —
Phosphate, 100 ozs. oz. .89 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .83 - —
powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (See Milk sugar)
Sulphadiazin, 100-lb. dms. lb. 12.00 - —
Sulphaguanidin, 100-lb. dms. lb. 5.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, bots. lb. 1.45 - —
fib. dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins. lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulphathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs. lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs. lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
bulk, mines, contracts. long ton. 16.00 - —
flour, comm'l 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.15
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .30
refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., dms., works. lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, cyls., works. lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works. lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works. lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works. lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit cars, works. lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars. lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls. lp. .08 - —
No. 2. lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls. lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs. lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs. lb. .10 - .10¼
medium, bgs. lb. .09½- .10
poultry, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Superphosphate,[1] single, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
pulverized, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Balto. unit-ton. .64 - —
Florida unit-ton. .50 - .53
others unit-ton. .55 - .84
delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.03 per ton.
guaranteed 18%, 19%, or 20%, a.p.a., 1½c. per unit-ton higher.
triple, 40% and more a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida unit-ton. .62 - —
South Carolina unit-ton. .65 - —
Tennessee unit-ton. .70 - —
other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

T

Talc, grd., dom., aluminum-flake type, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works. ton. 16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.50 -45.00
N.Y. fibrous, coarse, off-color, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 13.00 - —
fine, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 13.00 -18.00
98-99.5%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 15.25 -19.25
99.85-99.95%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 17.00 -21.00
Pennsylvania, bags, c.l., works. ton. 11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works. ton. 12.00 -14.50
Talc, grd., Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 15.00 - —
imp., Canad., bgs., c.l. ton. 24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,6] edible, tanks. lb. .09¾- —
inedible, extra, loose. lb. .08¾- —
special, loose. lb. .08¼- —
sulphonated, 85% (24% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .07¾- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l. lb. .08¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
kegs keg. 7.45 - —
Tankage, animal, feed., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.10 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.53 - —
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, unit-ton. 4.00&.10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 4.00&.10
Tansy leaves, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs. lb. .03¾- .06½
Java, bgs. lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil,[6] 16%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., works. gal. .29½- —
25%, dms., c.l., works. gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., works. gal. .33½- —
Pine, retort, dms., East. gal. .20 - .23
tanks, East. gal. .24¼- —
Tarragon herb, bgs. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .47¾- .48
dms. lb. .48½- .51
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .52¾- .53
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms. lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, dms. lb. .35 - .50
alpha (see A).
Terpinyl acet., extra, cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.15
prime, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms, works. lb. .06 - .06¼
Tetrachlorethylene, N.F. VI, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .20 - .21¼
smaller dms., works. lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms. lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyroprosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., works. lb. 12.50 - —
Theobromine,[1,6] makers, primary distrib., dms., 25-lb. lots. lb. 2.80 - —
smaller lots. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Thiamine hydrochloride,[6] bots., cns., 100 grams. gram. .32 - —
smaller lots. gram. .35 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. lb. .24 - —
Thiourea, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .56
Thorium nitrate, cs., works. lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme,[1] French bls. lb. .89 - 1.02
Morocco, bls. lb. .21 Nom.
Spanish, bls. lb. .24½- .25½
Thymol, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 3.88 - 4.19
dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.80
Tikitiki (see Rice bran).
Timbo root,[2,6] (see Cube root).
Tin chloride, anhydrous. lb. No stocks
Crystals, bbls., bgs. lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] Straits. lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. No stocks
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works. lb. .31 - .33
Titanium dioxide,[1] chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd. lb. .15¼- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .15½- .15¾
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E. lb. .16¼- —
Titanium dioxide, nonchalking, bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd. lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .17 - .17¼
plain, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons one deliv., divd. lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots, divd. lb. .15 - .15¼
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06 - —
calcium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst., ¼c. higher, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse.
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works, 55-gal. lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works. lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55 gal. dms., works, lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works. lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. .80 - .85
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs. lb. .96 - —
mixed, dms. lb. .26 - —
Toluol[6] (toluene), 2° indus., dms., return. gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal. gal. .28 - —
West, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .28 - —
1° nitration, dms., return. gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .29½- —
West, Minnequa, Colo. gal. .29½- —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .50 - .55

Ships Need Alkalies

Basic to war are ships . . . and basic to ships are alkalies. In metal and wood, oil and glass, and in countless other materials required in ship construction and operation, Solvay Alkalies are making vital contribution.



SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION *Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company*

Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .80 - .85
Totaquine,[1] USP XII, 100 oz...oz. .35 - —
25 oz.....oz. .38 - —
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Triamyl borate, dms., works....lb. .32 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works.
lb. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, 475-lb. dms..lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works.
lb. .78 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt.
alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .06½- —
tanks .....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. Zone 1..lb. .08 - —
Zone 2.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 3.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis, ½c. higher.
c.l., ex whse, Zone 4.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Trichloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N.J., N.Y., NC, Ohio, Pa., R.I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W.Va., Wis., Omaha, K.C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.C., S.D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N.M., Tex., Wyo; (4) Ariz., Cal., Ida., Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
Tricresyl phosphate,[3] CP., cns., works..lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40½- —
tech., cns., works.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .31
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- .31½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .24 - .30
Triethanolamine,[3] dms., c.l., works.
lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .46 - —
Triethylamine, dms., works....lb. 1.16 - —
Triethyleneglycol,[4] dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.
lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls.....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works.
ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root,[2,4] (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal, powd.,[2,3] 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Madras, bgs.....lb. .11⅞ Nom.
Turpentine, gum, dms., ex dock.
gal. .74½- .78¼
wood, d.d., dms., East...gal. .55 - .58
tanks .....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms.....gal. .59 - .62
tanks .....gal. .54 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., ship. pts..ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.82.50 -90.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer ramp., basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or A. or G. ports..ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), same basis, ton.127.00 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eastern, bls.....lb. .92 - .96
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s..ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans,[1] Bourbon, tins..lb. 8.50 - 9.25
Java, tins.....lb. 9.50 Nom.
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb.10.00 - —
whole, tins.....lb.11.00 - —
Tahiti, white label, tins...lb. 4.00 - 4.25
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
West Indian, tins.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Vanillin,[1] tins, makers, primary distrib., ex eugenol, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol or lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Venice turpentine, artif., cns.lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate,[4] chys., wks.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.l.....bot. .45½- —
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), mil units. .16 - .20
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
bgs., Virginia ship. pts..lb. .47 - —
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Virginia ship. pts.....lb. .34 - —
Wattlebark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.43.00 -44.00
Extract, liquid, bbls.....lb. .05¾- —
tanks .....lb .05¼- —
solid, bgs.....lb. .34475- .0460
Wax, amorphous, 180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, yr. cont., group 3, works..lb. .14¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14½- .15¼
black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .12¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .13 - .13¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .24¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .25 - .25¾
180°-185° m.p., amber, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .16½- .17¼
180°-185°, black, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .14¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .15 - .15¾
white, ctns., 30 tons, same basis..lb. .28¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .29 - .29¾
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Bees,[1] bleached, USP white, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .58 - —
discs or cakes, bgs., ton, lb. .60 - —
ctns, ton.....lb. .61 - .63
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .57 - —
yellow, crude, Afr., bgs., ton, lb. .37¼ —
Cent. or So. Amer., sun-bleachable, bgs., ton.. lb. .44¾- —
unbleachable, bgs., ton, lb. .41½- —
ref'd, USP, bricks, bgs., ton..lb. .53½- —
discs, bgs., ton.....lb. .55½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .56½- .58½
rounds or squares, bgs., ton..lb. .57½- —
ctns., ton.....lb. .58¾- .60½
slabs, bgs., ton.....lb. .52½- —
Candelilla,[1] crude, bgs., ton, lb. .38 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .48
powdered, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .44 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .54
Carnauba,[1] chalky No. 3, bgs., ton..lb. .71¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .72¾- .81¼
North Country No. 2, bgs., ton..lb. .75¾- —
smaller lots.....lb. .76¾- .85¾
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .73¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .74¼- .83½
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .76¾- .80
smaller lots.....lb. .77¾- .90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton..lb. .83¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .84¼- .93¼
No. 2, bgs., ton.....lb. .81¼- —
smaller lots.....lb. .82¾- .91¼
No. 3, bgs., ton.....lb. .79 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .80 - .89
powdered (same differentials as candililla)
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16¾- .17
160°-170° m.p., bgs., 1 ton, lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Montan, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Ouricury,[1] bgs., ton.....lb. .49¼- .51¾
smaller lots.....lb. .50½- .61¾
powdered (same differentials as candelilla)
refined, bgs., ton.....lb. .62 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .63 - .72
Paraffin (see under P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white)
White pine bark, natural, bls., lb. .04 - .07½
rossed, bls.....lb. .07 - .10
N. C., ship. pts.....lb. .07 - —
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd, bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l., ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l. .....ton.21.00 -25.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l. .....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N.E. wks. ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E. wks. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-floated, 300 mesh, 99¼%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, bgs., c.l....ton. 8.00 - 8.50
99% bgs., c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .05½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
Leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N.Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
Levant .....lb. 6.50 - —
Wormwood, bls. .....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylol[3] (xylene), indus, dms., return., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
West, Minnequa, Col....gal. .27 - —

FROM ORIGINAL Roche RESEARCH....

B_1 THIAMIN

1934 Isolation by Roche from natural sources on an industrial scale.

1937 After R. R. Williams' announcement, a new Roche synthesis with Todd and Bergel; production in kilos.

1939 Monthly production by Roche in hundreds of kilos.

1942 Monthly production by Roche in tons.

B_2 RIBOFLAVIN

1933 Isolation from whey by Kuhn and co-workers.

1935 First synthesis, by Paul Karrer, in collaboration with Roche.

1941 Development of the industrial synthesis by Roche.

1942 Monthly production by Roche in hundreds of kilos.

NIACIN

1867 Nicotinic acid prepared by Huber from nicotine.

1880 Synthesized and constitution proved by Skraup.

1894 Nicotinic acid amide synthesized by Engler.

1941 Quantity production by Roche to relieve shortage.

C L-ASCORBIC ACID

1934 First synthesis by Tadeus Reichstein, collaboration with Roche.

1934 Pilot plant production by Roche.

1936 Monthly production by Roche over one hundred kilos.

1942 Roche monthly production in tons.

E ALPHA-TOCOPHEROL

1938 First synthesis by Paul Karrer, collaboration with Roche.

1938 Synthesis of alpha-tocopherol acetate by Roche.

1939 Roche production of acetate on industrial scale.

1941 Synthetic alpha-tocopherol acetate adopted as International Standard.

1942 Roche acetate production in hundreds of kilos.

to VITAMINS by the TONS

We are indeed proud of the outstanding contributions Roche has made in the vitamin field. From early identification, through synthesis and into mass production, you will see from this record that it has been the role of Roche chemists and collaborators to play a major part in making possible today . . . "Vitamins by the Tons".

Because these vitamins are not only produced in tremendous quantities, but are of the very finest quality, today more and more manufacturers are turning to Roche to insure their source of supply. We invite you to write or phone for the latest prices and supplies now available.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.

Vitamin Division • ROCHE PARK • NUTLEY • N. J.

Xylol, 10°, dms., return., works.. gal. .35 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .30 - —
5°, dms., return., wks.....gal. .42 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .37 - —
8°, dms., return., works....gal. .47 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .42 - —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Yeast, brewer's, dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .35 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .40 - —
120 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .58 - —
300 B units dms.....lb. .72 - —
Yellow, benzidin, bbls., dlvd...lb. 1.35 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs...lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lithopone, bbls., ton, E. of Rockies..lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis.. lb. .60 - —
packages, same basis....lb. .65 - —
Sulphide, orange, kegs., cases, works..lb. 1.10 Nom.
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts..lb. .16 - —
Chrome yellow, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dutch pink, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.37 —
primrose, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.75 - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.lb. 2.37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.89 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works..lb. .04½- .06¾
yellow, bbls., works.....lb. .02 - .02¼
French type, bbls., c.l....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .03½- —
Yellow, oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05 - —
synth., bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .071 - —
Persian orange (see O).
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. .15 - —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contracts..lb. .15 - —
Yellow dock root, dom., bls..lb. .16 - .23
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bls..lb. .11 - .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls..oz. 3.00 - 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.lb. .16 - .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.....lb. .26 - .27
kgs., 100 lbs.....lb. .29 - —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¼- .13¾
Carbonate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls..lb. .35 - —
dms. .....lb. .40 - —
kgs. .....lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
gran., dms., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .31
jars .....lb. .36 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .0315- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works.....lb. .0250- —
Chromate (see Yellow, Zinc).
Zinc cyanide, kgs., works....lb. .33 - .37
Dust,[4] bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .1035- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1135- —
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .25 - .30
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 4.54 - —
jars .....lb. 4.40 - —
Metal,[1,2,5] (quotations in Paint Market report).
Oxide,[6] pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¾- —
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07¼- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, 50-lb. ctns., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .10¾- —
Zinc oxide in bbls. ¼c. higher; Pac. cst. ¼c. higher, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l ex whse.
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls...lb. .11 - .12
precipitated, dms., dlvd...lb. .15 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .29 - —
ton lots, frt. equald...lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald.. lb. .31 - —
USP (same prices).
Zinc sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
flake, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
powd., bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 25c. higher.
Sulphide,[1,6] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06¾- —
barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0560- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .0585- —
magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
Zinc sulphide on Pac. cst. ¼c. higher for pure, ½c. for others.
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms. lb. .26 - .31
Yellow (see Yellow, Zinc).
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.70 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .06¼- —
dlvd., Pac. cst.....lb. .06½- —
ex whse., Pac. cst...lb. .07 - —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, grd., bbls., works..ton.75.00 -100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works. lb. 1.80 - 2.00

Sherwin-Williams Promotes Three

E. W. Windsor has been appointed assistant to C. M. Lemperly, director of sales and distribution for the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland. Mr. Windsor will also continue as manager of 'Kem - Tone' sales, automotive finishes sales and graphic arts sales. He joined the company in 1925. C. F. Toll has been made general manager of publicity. In 1942 he was made advertising manager. His new duties will include 'Kem-Tone' national advertising. L. W. Dasbach will head the dealer and general advertising activities. He has had charge of store advertising since 1934.

E. W. Windsor

—O-P-D—

Plastic, Coldwater Paint Sales for March

Sales of plastic and coldwater paints and calcimines reported by sixty manufacturers to the Bureau of Census for March, 1943, were as follows:—

Plastic Paints

	Pounds	Value
*Total	*600,470	$41,639

* Includes paste and dry powder plastic paints which cannot be shown separately without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

Coldwater Paints

	Pounds	Value
Exterior, lime or cement bound	675,954	$45,871
casein-bound	467,421	29,488
Interior, casein-bound, paste or semi-paste form	*501,268	589,941
dry-powder form	1,567,235	148,898
glue-bound	268,887	9,833
Total		$824,031

* Gallons.

Calcimines

	Pounds	Value
Hot-water	1,169,483	$49,998
Cold-water	1,534,451	72,581

Sales of these products for March, 1943, compared with those for the corresponding month of 1942, were as follows:—

	1943	1942
Plastic paints.....lbs.	600,470	584,398
value.	$41,639	$42,754
Cold-water paints.value.	$824,031	$595,459
Calcimines .....lbs.	2,703,934	3,368,608
value.	$122,579	$161,687

—O-P-D—

Ky. Franchise Tax On Barge Lines Asked

Louisville, May 3, 1943

An effort has been made to establish a franchise tax on barge lines by six counties along the Ohio river in Northern Kentucky. The Ohio River Company, barge line operator, has

AZO ZINC OXIDES

You can meet every Navy, Maritime or Federal Specification with a dependable AZO Zinc Oxide. Today as in peace-time American Zinc's complete line of zinc oxides meets the rigid requirements of the United States Army, Navy and Maritime Commission.

AMERICAN ZINC SALES COMPANY
Distributors for
AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD & SMELTING CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO CHICAGO ST. LOUIS NEW YORK

"And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us"

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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An Occasion of Realities

It is quite natural that this year's gathering of the members of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association was an occasion of realities. These are not days for theorizing and wishful thinking. The drug manufacturers' meeting was held in a time when conventions do not have full governmental approval; wisely it was held because the manufacturers realized that they have a most important job in the war program and that the satisfactory doing of this job required that they confer and collaborate on its many factors.

The drug manufacturers' meeting was stripped of nonessentials; again because of full appreciation that these are days of serious realities; that, while relaxation has its necessary place in daily life, there is a job to be done—and quickly. There was reality for the assembled manufacturers in the picture given them of war's needs for men and for materials in no small part of their making. There was realization that this nation faces the necessity of doing its own fighting part in the global war. There was evidence that men—and women—must be better employed if that obligation is to be disposed of with a minimum of cost and time.

The drug manufacturers were told of the realizations that have come to education with reference to the value of the practical and the technical in the needs of national life and endeavor. They heard plainly the realities with which, for today and for tomorrow, research must be concerned. They saw the reality of the need for a continuing supply of technically trained men and women in their high-demanding field of endeavor. They got minute details of real needs in military medicine, and they return to their tasks determined to provide what is needed, even to the extent of the ideal treatment for burns for which a representative of the naval medical department asked.

The realities of this year's gathering of drug manufacturers attest the value of such wartime conferences, and they will contribute much to the national welfare now and henceforward.

—O-P-D—

Confusion and Danger

Those who advocate a restoration of erstwhile, more or less actual rights of the several States in the scheme of government for the American people disregard one of the disadvantages of a federation of States in comparison with a real national entity. This is the heterogeneous confusion of regulations having to do with commerce. In this country, although Congress is constitutionally vested with full power to regulate commerce among the several States, each of these commonwealths lays a heavy hand at some place on commerce within its borders. In many instances these amount to veritable barriers to interstate commerce. In more instances they are narrower in their application, but they lay a multiplicity of burdens on national merchandising.

One of the most obnoxious and costly of these burdens is that imposed by the variety of standards set up by different States for goods which are sold within their borders. Often when there is a Federal standard for interstate commerce, as in the food, drug, and cosmetic act, the independence of the several States and the concomitant jealousies face the nationally selling manufacturer with a score or more different labeling requirements and perhaps as many fees—which is another angle.

It has always been one of the hardest tasks of business to secure the enactment of State regulatory laws uniform with a Federal statute of similar purpose. All the logic of such circumstances is on the side of uniform laws, but lawmaking under the influence of State's rights cannot be logical, and the cost of doing business among the several States is increased for the whole people—the consumer must do the paying—by the theoretically pretty idea of State sovereignty.

A new sort of State's rights interference with and hampering of nationally conducted business comes in the action of the Public Health Council of the State of New York which adds to the sanitary code a provision that, effective June 1, insecticides or exterminaters containing a fluoride or an arsenic compound must be colored a distinct blue or green. The purpose of this provision is commendable; it derives from a public necessity of safeguards against the mistaking of poisonous substances for articles of food. But, the provision is too "independent."

Negotiations between manufacturers of fluoride and arsenical insecticides and the United States Public Health Service resulted some time ago in the adoption by the former of a distinctive pink color for arsenical preparations and of nile-blue color for those containing fluorides. These colorations are satisfactory. They should be uniform, both for the better protection of the public and to avoid the confusion and cost of having to provide arsenical insecticides in two colors. It is most desirable that the New York regulation be brought into harmony with the existing practice approved by the Federal authorities. A simple request should be enough to effect the necessary change.

—O-P-D—

Freeze Government Out

In spite of a markedly progressive and able commentary by the president of the organization on the socioeconomic responsibilities and roles of business, the majority of contributions to the recent annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States were tinged with the pessimistic negativeness and stubborn adherence to the status quo which have been characteristic of the composite position of this more or less representative organization of business leaders over the past twelve or more years. And if the applauding of sentiments was a fair indicator, the assemblage was quite reactionarily minded. This organization is one which has not yet acquired ability to view the human scene—or comedy—objectively.

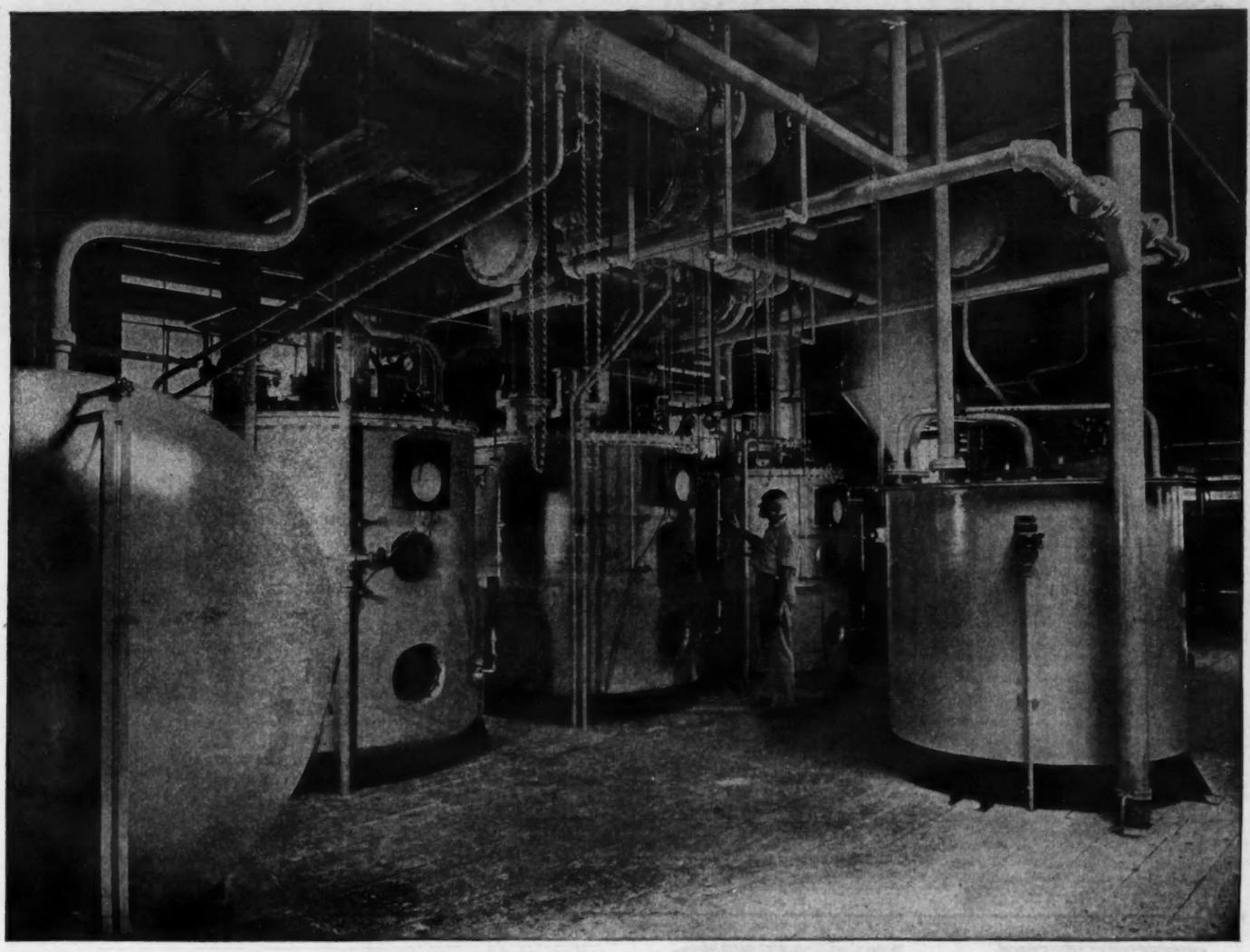
The political contributors to the chamber of commerce's program were less definite than the speakers from business in their aversion to change and antagonism toward social reformers. But, they straddled most questions and poured out the customary platitudes about "equality of opportunity," "master of his own destiny," and so on and on. Some of them did have programs, nebulous it is true, but aimed constructively at something better, at least according to their lights.

Speakers from business appeared to lack courage to offer an active program for the part of business in the prevention of a postwar debacle. They dwelt in solemn anger upon the right of business to be free from governmental competition, but offered not even a suggestion for avoidance of the necessity of such "interference." In one instance it was declared in the next breath that full employment was possible only in a "slave state," leaving away up in the air the question of what was, therefore, to be done with those who would not be employed under the advocated policy of laissez faire. It is in such "discobobulated" philosophies that professional reformers find their targets for the assailing of business.

One speaker drew from common experience a clear picture of what business must do to save itself from increasing governmental competition, supervision, regulation, control, and restriction. He was an executive of the American Federation of Labor. He urged a full partnership of labor and management, functioning for the development of internal relations which would enable business to provide employment to a degree that would make governmental jobmaking unnecessary. In the face of a prediction by a United States Senator of a postwar army of at least 20,000,000 unemployed, that advice has tremendous value. It is not new in these columns. It is being applied to war production. It represents a philosophy fully supported by everyday experience and the simple logic of interdependence.

In these days of experimental sociology government just will not of its own accord keep out of business. It must be frozen out. And the first step toward that end is to make certain that there is no place for it to get in. This cannot be accomplished by words, be they never so high-sounding.

OPD—5-10-1943



Industrial Products by Fermentation Processes

• Noah has received credit for one of the earliest recorded chemical discoveries. He found that under some conditions grape juice underwent a change and the resulting product, when imbibed, produced a pleasant physiological effect entirely different from that which the original juice gave. Unfortunately, as a result of continuing his testing "not wisely but too well", he has received some undesirable notoriety.

It was also observed at an early date that sometimes fruit juices underwent another type of change which resulted in the development of sourness. Milk was also found to become sour on storage. Since the resulting products found practical use, empirical methods of regulating these alterations were developed.

Not until the investigation of Pasteur was it recognized that these changes were due to the growth of various microscopic organisms. It had been noticed earlier, however, that the development of visible organisms, termed molds, also resulted in changes of the medium on which they grew.

Since Pasteur a large number of experimenters have developed methods not only of preventing, but also of encouraging, the growth of these organisms, both visible and microscopic. Others have studied the chemical changes brought about by them. It is now recognized that these reactions are similar to, or in many cases the same as, those occurring during the development of a fruit or vegetable and are natural vegetative processes.

As a result of some of these researches a considerable variety of products of industrial importance is now being manufactured by the careful cultivation of a number of these organisms. Since this is a comparatively new field, it can safely be assumed that with time the number of compounds produced by such methods will be greatly enlarged. The probability of this is increased by the fact that the raw materials for such processes are generally of American agricultural origin, thus removing any dependence on foreign products.

Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc. has been one of the leaders in this field and is at present producing Citric Acid, Gluconic Acid, Fumaric Acid, and Oxalic Acid by such methods. From these acids a wide variety of derivatives is being manufactured. A well-trained research staff is engaged in the improvement of present processes and in the development of new products. Results in many of these latter investigations indicate that products of possible importance in a variety of fields will in time be made available.

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Heavy Chemicals

Miscellaneous Buying More Active for Industrial Chemicals—Potash Chlorate Production Increased — Western Shipments Of Copper Sulphate Liberalized by OPA

Miscellaneous orders were of better volume for domestic chemicals last week. It was apparent that new consuming channels were being opened for specialties. The recent letup in the general buying movement has not been entirely unfavorable. Manufacturers contend that labor shortages, transportation difficulties and unseasonal weather might have proved much more serious if consumers' inventories were at a low ebb. There were few indications of surplus stocks but in some directions there were signs of definitely low supplies with outlook confused regarding any immediate replenishment.

Buying interest on an extensive scale featured the oxalic acid market with production being heavily sold ahead. Barium Chloride was in good demand with producers experiencing some difficulty in securing sufficient quantities of raw materials. Acetic anhydride remained in exceedingly limited supply with demand active from the acetate rayon factories. Increased demand has developed for potash perchlorate with the government calling for increased shipments. A new potash chlorate manufacturing plant has started operations in the middlewest and this is expected to ease the tension on that market.

Export inquiry has broadened and sales showed a substantial total for the week. Soda ash, caustic soda and the acids have commanded the most attention with Mexico and South America as the leading buyers.

OPA has issued an amendment which provides Eastern producers of copper sulphate with a new method for computing the ceiling for their shipments to western areas.

Department of Agriculture has purchased 150,000 pounds of cooking salt at .0077c. Ludlowville, N. Y. and 85,000 pounds rock salt in bags at .006c. Retsof, N. Y.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 85.7 in the week ended May 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 89.8 in the previous week and 99.8 percent a year ago.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.0	**170.0**	**170.2**	**170.2**

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	**116.0**	**116.0**	**116.0**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetic Anhydride.—Supplies have been brought to an exceedingly low level. The call from acetate yarn manufacturers has taxed output and a definite shortage of available supplies existed at the close of the week.

Alum.—Small lot transactions have featured the markets for both ammonia and potash grades. Business was conducted at former price levels.

Arsenic.—White powdered moved freely both for war and agricultural requirements. Stocks were sufficient to meet the current extent of demand.

Barium Chloride.—Production eased off to some extent owing to difficulty in securing sufficient muriatic acid.

Calcium Chloride.—Seasonal buying late, owing to weather and labor conditions. Road inquiry moderate, actual business slow.

Chlorine.—Supply continued rather liberal, regardless of a fair miscellaneous inquiry. Sellers reported little difficulty in filling car lot orders.

Chrome Ore.—Sizable arrivals of this ore were reported last week and passed readily into manufacturers' plants.

Copper Sulphate.—Action has been taken by OPA to permit eastern producers to make shipments to western states where a shortage has developed. The recent action contained in amendment No. 1 to regulation 354, effective May 3, 1943, provides Eastern producers a separate and new method for computing the ceiling for their shipments to western areas. On shipments sold on a freight equalized basis to the nearest of four west coast basing points to the purchaser—Portland, Ore.; Seattle, Wash.; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.,—the Eastern producers may add 15 cents per hundred pounds in computing their final ceiling prices in accordance with other provisions of the regulation. OPA emphasizes that only the freight practices provisions are changed by the amendment and that other factors in arriving at ceilings, remain the same.

Phosphorus.—Scarcity of supplies prevented any improvement in buying conditions. Demand for the different varieties was active with unfilled orders for both home and export.

Potash Chlorate.—Another new producer has started operations and it is hoped this will relieve some of the tension upon the market. Demand was heavy for military and civilian requirements.

Potash Perchlorate.—Increased buying for government use has tightened this market. Supplies were definitely scarce with prices firm.

Acids

Acetic.—Demand was active enough to keep supplies at a low ebb. Production while heavy is not sufficient to allow any stock accumulations. The market closed firm with buying conditions tight.

Muriatic.—Consumption was heavy enough to absorb extensive production. Reports heard that some regular consumers are not getting sufficient supplies.

Nitric.—No improvement in buying conditions. Heavy shipments have kept market relatively tight.

Oxalic.—Producers well sold ahead. Buying conditions tight, especially for prompt shipments. Car lot deliveries were in demand all week.

Phosphoric.—Inquiry was well sustained and supplies were held at relatively low levels. Market closed in a firm condition without quotable price change.

Sulphuric.—No relaxation in the consuming demand. Shipments were heavy for war and fertilizer requirements. The market held a firm position without price change.

Baltimore, May 7.—Production of sulphuric acid proceeds here at a somewhat reduced rate because of the shutdown of the plant of the Standard Wholesale Phosphate and Acid Works at Curtis Bay, due to the fire there several weeks ago, but also for the reason

Association Meetings:—

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 10 and 11.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Statler hotel, Cleveland, June 7 and 8.

American Electroplaters Society, Buffalo, N. Y., June 7 to 9.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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that after years of uninterrupted operations it became necessary to make repairs. The company still estimates that the interruption will not be prolonged beyond the estimated six weeks even if the fire had not occurred, and expects the resumption will be at an increased rate of output. There has been talk of the government putting a ceiling on acid, but nothing has been done so far.

Insecticides

No particular expansion in the extent of consuming inquiries was reported last week. The late season has tended to neutralize the influence of labor shortage and transportation difficulties to a large extent. The general movement while normal has not revealed any new features.

Arsenate of Lead.—Demand was moderate with consumers showing some interest in small lots.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Inquiry showed a tendency to improve, although actual business was confined to moderate dimensions.

Calcium Arsenate.—Market conditions rather quiet. Sales expected to increase as season progresses.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Department of Agriculture has purchased 50,000 pounds at 80c. per pound in steel drums, f.o.b. Clarksville, Tenn.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Supplies have been reduced by recent buying and the market closed firm and in a tight position.

Paris Green.—Small lot business was about the best that could be traced in this market. Improvement anticipated later in the season.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Container Study Broadened

—*Continued from page 3*

on manpower for the military services. To a minor degree also the lumber workers are disgruntled by the limitations imposed by the OPA on meat supplies, it being contended that they should be allowed more meat than the ordinary workers because of the arduous labors they must perform.

The wooden barrel shortage could be relieved to a considerable extent by the use of used whiskey barrels, of which large numbers are said to be lying around idle. These can be reconditioned and placed back into use for the transportation of certain chemicals. The hitch, however, it in the availability of equipment for the reconditioning process. Studies are being made of the possibilities of the equipment being made available without placing too heavy a strain on the supply of critical materials.

Indications are that more and more chemicals will have to be shipped in the multi-walled paper bags where possible and where shipping regulations require otherwise, they will have to be modified. Various groups in the chemical industry are being called in for conferences by WPB officials to explore the problems, and steps toward tightening the container regulations may be forthcoming in a month or six weeks.

—O-P-D—

Sulphuric Acid Price Ceiling Meeting May 11

—*Continued from page 3*

OPA consultant during the period of formulating the regulation.

At present, maximum prices for sulphuric acid are established by the General Maximum Price Regulation. Plans for the new regulation include dollars-and-cents pricing wherever possible. Joseph D. Coppock, price executive of OPA's drugs and chemicals branch, will preside at the meetings. Also representing OPA will be Mr. Furst, Gardner Ackley, and E. W. Ranson.

—O-P-D—

Ethylcellulose Use Restricted Further

—*Continued from page 7*

mary products with the product end uses specified.

Ethylcellulose allocated to fill an order on hand which is subsequently cancelled prior to the conversion of such ethylcellulose into a primary product, and ethylcellulose allocated to fill anticipated orders which fail to materialize, shall revert to inventory as though originally allocated therefor.

A manufacturer who uses ethylcellulose in any product and who is required to obtain specific written authorization from WPB to receive or use such ethylcellulose shall not accept or fill an order for such product unless the person placing the order, at or prior to the time of placing the order, shall have filed a certificate specifying the ultimate use to which such product is to be put.

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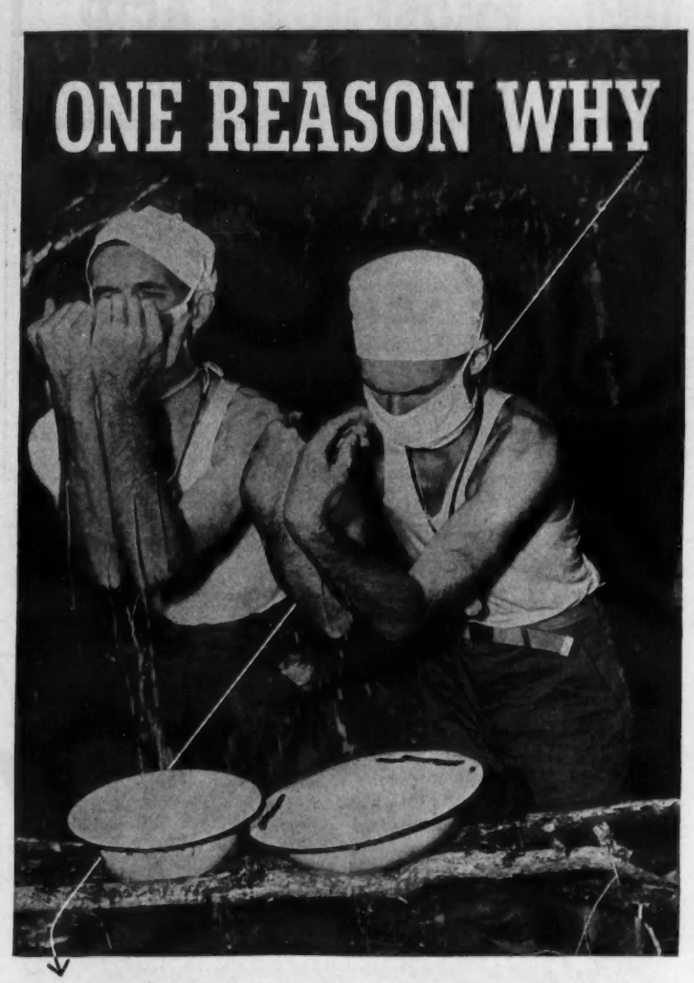

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Coaltar Chemicals

Completion of Arrangements for Government Purchase, Importation Of British Tar Acids Features Market for Coaltar Chemicals —Central Selling Agency Set Up in England

Representatives of the government agencies in London and Washington have consummated arrangements forming the basis of the plan for government purchase and importation of British tar acids, according to the Board of Economic Warfare. This announcement constituted the most important development in the market for coaltar chemicals last week. It was also stated that the Defense Supplies Corporation, as provided for in the plan, has been the sole importer of the acids that left England for the United States since April 10.

It is understood that a central selling agency has been set up in England under the control of the British Coal Tar Controller. The selling agency will notify BEW of all tar acids available for export to the United States and the board will conduct necessary negotiations for the purchase and importation. DSC will pay for and accept deliveries of the tar acids. Offers from the selling agency will be made on basis of estimated c. & f. New York prices, and will set forth a naked ex-works England price which is not to be in excess of the maximum British controlled prices.

In the light of the threatened coal crisis, much interest attaches to figures just issued by the Department of the Interior showing that stocks of coke at by-product plants reached a new low level on April 1 of 865,919 tons, equal to 4.9 days' production at the March rate. This is 19.7 percent lower than the March 1 figure of 6.1 days' supply and compares with 8.5 days' supply on April 1 of last year.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 98.2 percent of capacity against 100 percent in the previous week, a decrease of 1.8 points, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 99.6 percent and in the corresponding week of last year it was 98.6 percent, a decline of 0.3 point.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
129.2	129.2	129.2	130.1

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Basic Products

Benzol.—Government takings continue in large volume with indications pointing to further tightening. Needs for aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber extensive. Prices firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in the week ended May 1 indicate production from that source of 3,759,600 gallons of benzol.

Coaltar.—No new developments in steady market. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 1 indicate production from that source of 14,674,800 gallons of coaltar.

Creosote Oil.—War needs again in good volume. Movement to railroads and utilities satisfactory. No change in price structure. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 1 indicate production from that source of 776,100 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Arrangements consummated between representatives of government agencies in London and Washington forming the basis of a plan for government purchase and importation of British tar acids.

Naphthalene.—Balls and flakes in good seasonal demand. Quotations firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 1 indicate production from that source of 1,637,200 pounds of naphthalene.

Phenol.—Heavy war demand. Supplies available for intermediates tight. Prices steady. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 1 indicate production from that source of 218,300 pounds of phenol.

Pitch.—No new features. Prices same.

Pyridin.—Market tone firm. New developments lacking.

Tar Acid Oil.—Material under WPB allocation control. Quotations unaltered.

Toluol.—War needs in large volume. WPB allocations rule. Undertone very firm. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 1 indicate production from that source of 751,900 gallons of toluol.

Xylol.—Supplies tighter as users of other basic products are turning to xylol as a substitute material. Prices same. Estimates of byproduct cokeoven operations in week ended May 1 indicate production from that source of 169,700 gallons of xylol, crude and refined.

Chicago, May 5.—Requirements of the war program and related needs are keeping the coaltar bases in strong position. Demand for benzol is especially active. A generally firm market performance is reported for virtually all the products in this general class. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per gallon; toluol, 28c.; industrial xylol, 30c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha, 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Material in good demand. Quotations firm.

Cyclohexanol. — Market tone unaltered. New features lacking.

Cyclohexanone. — Consumers' needs in good volume. Tone continues steady.

Methylcyclohexanol.—Inquiry good. Quotations show no change.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic. — Supplies extremely tight. Tone unaltered.

Benzoic, Technical.—No new developments in strong market.

Broenner's.—Demand fair. Quotations unaltered.

Cleve's.—Material in active demand. Prices steady.

Fumaric.—Supplies continue tight. Quotations show no change.

Gamma.—Takings at moderate to good level. No change in price schedules.

Laurent's.—Fair to good inquiry. Tone firm.

Maleic.—Market tight. Interest good. Price schedules confirmed.

Malic.—Good interest against tight supplies. Undertone firm.

Picramic. — Tone continues strong with supplies short.

Picric. — Position unchanged. Demand at recent levels with quotations same.

Salicylic.—Short supplies. Firm undertone.

Sulphanilic. — Consumers showing good interest. Supplies remain short, Prices firm.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine. — Volume of inquiry and price levels unchanged.

Anilin.—Demand and supply conditions unaltered. Prices same.

Benzaldehyde.—Supply situation remains tight. Quotations firm.

Betanaphthol.—Firm market tone. Supplies short.

Diethylanilin.—No new features in tight market.

Dinitronaphthalene. — Demand at recent levels. Quotations unaltered.

Dinitrotoluene. — Material in short supply. Position unaltered.

Diphenylamine. — WPB allocations rule. Prices unchanged.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Metanitroanilin. — Limited supplies. Prices firmly held.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Material under WPB allocation control. Prices show no alterations.

Nitrobenzene.—Position tight. Price schedules unaltered.

Nitronaphthalene.—No new developments in tight market. Quotations same.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol.—Tight raw materials hold supplies short.

Orthonitrophenol.—Little to be had due to raw material shortage. No movements pricewise.

Orthonitrotoluene. — Market tight. New developments lacking. Price schedules confirmed.

Parachlorophenol.—No new features. Prices firmly held.

Paranisidin.—Tone unaltered. Demand unchanged from recent levels.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Supplies easier due to tight glycerin situation. Quotations same.

Coaltar Colors

The coaltar color situation continued to show little change over the past week. Government orders for uniforms, blankets, camouflage cloth, tents, and the like continued to require dyes in large volume but it is believed in the trade that mills that do not cater exclusively to civilian orders will not experience too much difficulty in securing sufficient dyes. Substitutions may be necessary here and there, according to some factors, but the dyes should prove fast if used on the materials specified. It is understood that restrictions no longer apply to dyes used for food coloring. The manufacture of organic paints has been curtailed considerably due to the light output of many peacetime products, but colors used in camouflage and other war paints are in heavy demand.

—O-P-D—

British Tar Acids To Channel Through DSC

—Continued from page 3

Authorized resellers shall be persons who have been consistently importing such cresylic acid during the years, 1941 and 1942. "Consistently importing" shall mean that the reseller shall have imported for his own account or shall have sold as seller's agent in the United States at least two lots of such cresylic acid totalling not less than 2,500 gallons during each of the years, 1941 and 1942. A list of authorized resellers shall be prepared by WPB, and persons applying for listing on the authorized resellers' list shall file with WPB, Reference M-27, a letter stating the number of lots and amounts of such cresylic acid imported by them by calendar quarters for the years, 1941 and 1942.

Only persons listed on this approved resellers' list shall be eligible to receive cresylic acid from Defense Supplies Corporation. All distributions will be made through listed resellers, and resellers who have previously imported for their own use shall receive directly from Defense Supplies Corporation only such part of their allocations as fairly reflects the proportion previously so imported for their own use.

Distribution from Defense Supplies Corporation to the authorized resellers shall be made on the basis of the amounts which authorized resellers or customers of the reseller are allowed to receive as allocated under general preference order M-27. WPB will make allocations of available material, advising reseller as to the quantities he may receive and advise Defense Supplies Corporation as to the quantities to be delivered to each reseller.

So far as possible WPB will endeavor to allocate such cresylic acid prior to its arrival at the docks.

Dutiable Grades

The refined cresylic acids, dutiable grades, are likewise to be imported under the foregoing plan adopted by the Board of Economic Warfare. After importation, distribution will be made by Defense Supplies Corporation through authorized distributors as directed by the War Production Board. Allocations will be made upon arrival of material into this country or prior thereto, and stocks will be carried by the distributors.

Distributors Named

The distributors now authorized to handle such cresylic acid are The Barrett Division of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation; Koppers Company, Tar & Chemical Division; and the Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation. WPB will consider applications from other companies possessing plant facilities necessary for the processing and blending of these grades.

These distributors shall apply to WPB in accordance with general preference order M-27, and WPB will direct Defense Supplies Corporation to make the appropriate deliveries.

Campbell Named Chief Of Explosives Bureau

OPD Washington Bureau

Walter S. Topping, chief inspector of the Bureau of Explosives of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was retired May 1 and has been succeeded by Harry C. Campbell who, for a number of years, has been assistant chief inspector of the bureau. Mr. Campbell is the third chief inspector of the bureau since it was organized in 1908 upon the passage by congress of an act directing the ICC to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives and dangerous articles. Col. W. B. Dunne was the first to be named to the post of chief inspector and upon his death was succeeded by Mr. Topping.

—O-P-D—

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

the registrant's classification any time it is undertaken by the local board. The employer, after receiving such notification, will have opportunity to submit additional evidence of the essentiality of necessary men in his employ.

While the WMC holds out no promises that fathers in essential jobs in essential industries will not be called into the army, it is trying to delay this step as long as possible, and employers wishing to hold these workers should take the board's advice so that they will be in touch with the situation and be prepared for the time, if and when it comes, that these men will be taken in wholesale lots.

Steel Still Bottleneck

Contrary to a widespread belief, steel continues to be one of the bigger bottlenecks in the war program. Thoughts that the pinch would be relieved by the expanded output of the mills making possible a letting down of some of the bars on construction is just so much wishful thinking. Steel is tight and will continue tight as far as the experts can now see into the future.

Latest figures indicate that we are almost at the top capacity in steel production. The allocation system has cut down steel going into civilian production close to a minimum which means that war production is getting nearly as much as it can get. On the other hand military requirements for steel are increasing.

The only answer to the problem experts say is a more vigorous campaign of substituting less scarce metals, plastics and wood in place of steel.

—O-P-D—

Sulfamic Acid Now Takes Form PD-602

OPD Washington Bureau

Provision for use of form PD-602 for authorization to deliver sulfamic acid and its derivatives was made by the War Production Board May 7 through issuance of general preference order M-242 as amended. The amended order eliminates the use of forms PD-600 and PD-601, formerly required for authorization to accept delivery of or to deliver sulfamic acid and its derivatives.

Paper work is eliminated by providing that a producer or primary distributor need not list on form PD-602 the name of any customer to whom not more than 2,500 pounds of sulfamic acid derivatives are to be delivered in any month for use as weed killer, or for resale for use as weed killer.

A producer requiring permission to use a part or all of his own production of sulfamic acid or its derivatives must list his own name as customer on form PD-602, specifying quantity required and product use.

—O-P-D—

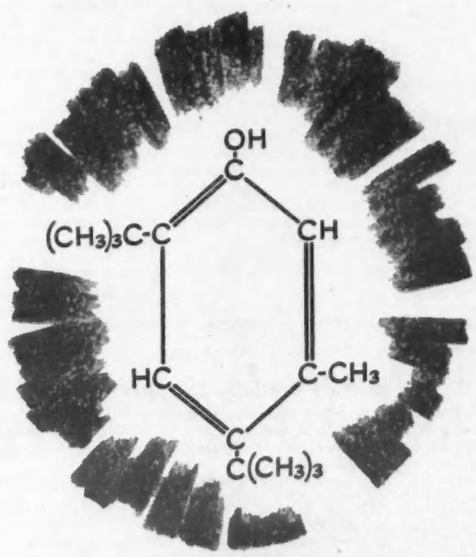
N.Y. Produce Exchange Nominates C.B. Crofton

The nominating committee of the New York Produce Exchange has nominated Charles B. Crofton for re-election as president, Hugh Reid for vice-president, and J. A. McNair as treasurer for the ensuing year. Official nominations for the board of managers were C. J. S. Allan, J. H. Blake, Moses Cohen, Laurel Duval, Axel Hansen and W. C. Schilthuis. Robert F. Straub was named for re-election as trustee of the gratuity fund. The annual election will be held June 7.

—O-P-D—

Join the Red Cross

KOPPERS D. B. M.



4, 6-Di-tertiary-BUTYL-m-CRESOL

Properties: (*Pure Compound*)

Molecular Weight	220
Melting Point	62.5°C.
Boiling Point:	
At 100 mm. (approximate)	171°C.
Atmospheric (approximate)	285°C.
Specific Gravity at 50/50°F	0.920

State: Light-colored semi-solid, crystalline, mild odor.

Solubility: Practically insoluble in water. Easily soluble in alcohol, benzene, gasoline and carbon tetrachloride. Insoluble in caustic alkali solutions.

Uses: In compounding certain types of synthetic rubber, as a softener and plasticizing agent, and to improve tack. In the manufacture of resins, particularly because of its oil-solubility. It has been suggested for use as an anti-skinning agent for paints and varnishes.

Koppers will be glad to submit samples and prices on this and other coal derivatives, including tar bases, naphthalene, industrial pitches and creosote. —Koppers Company, Tar and Chemical Division, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Dibutyl Phthalate

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BENZOL • TOLUOL • XYLOL • TOLUOL SUBSTITUTES • CRUDE COAL-TAR SOLVENTS
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SUPER SELECTS—	**"Nature's Best" (M. P. 275° F., low viscosity type)**
SELECT "FINES"—	**Equal to Super Selects, except for size of pieces.**
GILSONITE SELECTS—	**Various melting points. 285—300—315°F.**
REFINED GILSONITE SELECTS—	**"Tailor-Made" The Ultimate in Quality, Uniformity, M. P., Viscosity. 100% Clean. We can make this to any melting point desired from 270° to 320°F.**
GILSONITE SECONDS—	**Uniform and Dependable, yet Economical. M. P. 315/320° F.**

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CHICAGO Fred A. Jensen	LOS ANGELES A. J. Lynch & Co.	PHILADELPHIA Geo. A. Rowley Co.	SEATTLE Carl F. Miller & Co.
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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Paint Makers Permitted to Retain Savings in Production Costs Through Stretching Linseed Oil in New Formulations —Competition Over Government Business Keener

Paint mixers and manufacturers of varnishes and lacquers are finding some slight benefits as well as disadvantages flowing from the Food Distribution Administration's 50 percent limitation upon their use of linseed oil for non-military and lend-lease purposes, which now threatens to be extended to a 40 percent restriction.

This order designated as FDO 42, is compelling them, in most instances, to have recourse to bodied oil in the devising of new and more economical formulations of both outside and inside paint products and, in many instances, these new formulations are enabling them to effect savings not only in the amount of oil thus used but also in the cost of producing the reformulated protective coatings. As the Office of Price Control has followed up the Food Administration's oils and fats conservation order with a new price regulation order designated as OPA Order 125, permitting them to effect these maximum savings of linseed oil without the necessity of reducing their selling prices, where reformulations have resulted in reduced costs, the paint makers are deriving at least a slight advantage from their compliance with these orders, although the OPA directive puts them to the inconvenience of adhering strictly to certain definite specifications covering permissible reformulations and of reporting to OPA all changes made in the composition of their products and unit costs.

Meanwhile, the entire industry continues chiefly dependent upon war production orders to keep its plants busy, since the virtual termination of the season for the movement of ready-for-application paints into civilian outlets, for participation in the belated Spring painting campaign, and competition for this government business has become so exceedingly keen as to pare down materially the profit margins of the successful bidders on proposals of the procurement divisions of the army and navy and lend-lease bureau.

Price Changes

Advanced

Rosin gum, dark, medium, 1c. to 4c. per 100 pounds.

Reduced

Rosin gum, pale, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from ten typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
140.2	**140.2**	**140.2**	**141.4**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

With domestic production of pig lead running at a rate more than sufficient to assure an adequate supply for war production and non-military needs, without considering additions to the stockpile from importations, oxidizers and makers of other lead pigments are experiencing no difficulty in filling their requirements. Pig lead prices have been well maintained during the week April 30 to May 7 at 6.35 cents per pound in St. Louis and 6.50 cents in New York.

Although there is still a plentiful stock of zinc ore, zinc slabs continue in comparatively light supply. Quotations on slabs have remained strongly held during the week April 30 to May 7 at 8.25 cents per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66 cents in New York.

Pigments

Blue Lead.—Moving in routine fashion. Tone steady.

Lead Titanate.—Buying interest diminishing seasonally, as retail outlets are still well stocked and first hands have few calls for replenishments from paint makers or dealers, now that the Spring painting clientele has been satisfied and belated outside painting operations have not yet proved sufficiently extensive to deplete sizable stocks bought earlier in the year.

Litharge.—Only a moderate volume of shipments is currently recorded.

Lithopone.—Call waning seasonally on non-military account but government purchasing continues fairly active.

Orange Mineral.—Slow movement registered.

Red Lead.—Civilian use buying reaching only modest proportions but war production business is still brisk.

Titanium Dioxide.—Movement continues to wane. Although by no means as active last month as in the corresponding month of last year, April shipments were at a slightly higher rate than those in March.

White Lead.—Awarding of war contracts keeping the market fairly lively, although there is a steady diminution of civilian usage buying.

Zinc Oxides.—A mounting demand for French process oxides continues to be noted but sales of these descriptions are still restricted by scarcity of zinc slabs. American process products moving freely and business in all zinc oxides expected to expand substantially as the synthetic rubber production program gains momentum.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Both Canadian and domestic output continues moving fairly well into consuming channels in this country.

Barytes.—In fair inquiry.

Charcoal.—Confronted by production costs considerably above those they are willing to assume but com-

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Sales: March

The value of paint, varnish, lacquer and fillers sold in March, as reported by 680 establishments to the Bureau of Census, was $46,984,703. Details of sales reported by these establishments and comparative data for 1942 and 1941, follow:—

	Total sales reported by 680 establishments.	Classified sales reported by 580 establishments—Trade-sales of paint, varnish, and lacquer.	Industrial sales—Total.	Industrial sales—Paint and varnish.	Industrial sales—Lacquer.	Unclassified sales reported by 100 establishments.
1943.						
March	$46,984,703	$22,812,183	$19,897,429	$14,585,206	$5,312,223	$4,275,091
Total, 3 mos.	$123,219,654	$58,072,817	$52,844,090	$38,616,165	$14,227,925	$12,302,747
1942.						
March	48,070,117	23,718,650	18,897,968	13,929,484	4,968,484	5,453,499
Total, 3 mos.	$140,290,435	$68,687,068	$55,706,762	$40,497,125	$15,209,637	$15,896,605
1941.						
March	40,185,294	19,565,515	17,033,354	12,124,491	4,908,863	3,586,425
Total, 3 mos.	$108,480,793	$51,646,754	$47,099,082	$33,287,720	$13,811,362	$9,734,957

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

SOLVING A PAINT PROBLEM THE WAR CREATED

Canco's New Paint Container Saves Metal

IT LOOKS LIKE a regular metal paint can, but it isn't.

It's Canco's new gallon-size* paint container, made with a fibre body, enameled steel ends, inner protective lining and water-repellent outer coating.

Naturally this container isn't as strong as an all-metal can, but as a wartime substitute, it offers many advantages. Here are a few of the more important ones:

1. ***Existing*** **equipment can be used to fill, pack and handle this new package.**
2. **Since the shape is approximately the same as an all-metal can, the paint manufacturer can apply his own familiar label . . . and fully maintain his brand identity in the public mind.**
3. **It has our regular "Double-tite" friction top, as previously used on tin cans.**
4. **It is lighter and more compact than other available substitute containers.**
5. **Protects contents from light.**

**Present limitations on metal for the ends permit manufacture of the gallon size only.*

Ingenuity on the part of Canco technical and research men produced this new package. It's only one of their answers to the problems of wartime containers. We're doing our level best to meet those problems, difficult as they are, in order to facilitate the distribution of package goods for home consumption.

This work, of course, must and will proceed without interfering in any way with the large and important contribution we are making daily to the war effort.

Stop accidents NOW
—save Manpower for Warpower

Co-operate with the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower by warning your employees not to take chances.

☆ ☆ **AMERICAN CAN COMPANY** ☆ ☆

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

pelled to fill priority orders for their product at the prices fixed by the highs of March, 1942, which are far below present-day costs, suppliers of this carbonated wood commodity now feel that they will be forced to suspend operations unless they can obtain authorization from OPA for an upward revision of their prices from GMPR levels. Following closely upon the shutting-down a fortnight ago of five out of the 14 charcoal burning plants in New York and Pennsylvania, whose output is used chiefly in the production of ferro-silicon, high carbon ferro-chromium, cyanides, glass, carbon bisulphide and numerous chemical and metallurgical processes, and to a far lesser degree by the paint industry, three additional charcoal factories in Pennsylvania and Maryland have closed their doors within the past week. All surviving producers contend that existing government pricing policies are enabling magazine pulp makers to offer more than they can for raw wood.

China Clay.—A routine movement continues to be reported.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Still in light inquiry.

Graphite.—Buying interest fairly active at the recently revised prices.

Gypsum.—Continues moving sluggishly but continuously.

Mica.—Wet-ground mica in brisk call and dry-ground scarcely less active, with scrap grinders continuing able to meet the current demand for these paint industry grades.

Talc.—Interest continues fairly extensive. Prices well maintained.

Lacquer Materials

Butyl Acetate.—Supplies continue tight. Prices firm.

Butyl Alcohol.—Prices ruled by individual OPA ceiling. WPB allocations rule.

Cellulose Acetate.—Supply and demand conditions unaltered. Prices same.

Ethyl Cellulose.—Use restricted by WPB, except on specific authorization, through issuance of General Preference Order M-175, as amended.

Nitrocellulose. — WPB allocations rule. No new developments in tight market. Tone steady.

Tricresyl Phosphate. — Production heavy with material under WPB allocation control. Quotations confirmed.

Naval Stores

Southern and local markets for rosin and turpentine were quiet much of the time last week, and there was a lack of new developments of importance. The prevailing tone was steady in the absence of any increase in offerings in the open market, price changes generally being within narrow limits. Although new business was slow, the movement of rosin into consuming channels in the soap and paper industries was apparently holding up rather well. The movement of turpentine, however, continued disappointing, a fact which was attributed to the unfavorable weather for painting in recent weeks and the unsatisfactory condition of the paint trade. Weather conditions in parts of the South were more favorable for production operations in the woods, but the movement to marketing centers remained far below expectations. There were reports that moderate quantities of rosin and turpentine moved during the week under government control through stockpile purchases.

Turpentine.—The market here continued quiet during the past week, such transactions as were noted being limited to small lots for prompt shipment. Price changes were narrow.

Savannah, May 7.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Saturday*	...	...	...	...	...
Monday	62½	1,350	46	79	25,617
Tuesday	62½	1,800	141	77	25,681
Wednesday	63	1,350	316	1	25,996
Thursday	63¼	1,000	98	124	25,970
Friday	62¼	4,250	45	178	25,827

* No trading.

Chicago, May 7.—Turpentine quiet. Five-drum lots, 76c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 81c.; single drums, 79c.; single barrels, 84c.

Rosin.—No broadening of trade was noted in the local market last week, buying interest apparently being limited to unimportant quantities to fill the current needs of consumers and dealers.

Savannah, May 7.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted—				
	*Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	...	$2.70	$2.70	$2.70	$2.71	$2.71
D	...	2.89	2.90	2.90	2.92	2.92
E	...	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.36	3.36
F	...	3.43	3.43	3.44	3.44	3.44
G	...	3.50	3.51	3.51	3.52	3.52
H	...	3.51	3.51	3.51	3.52	3.52
I	...	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.54	3.54
K	...	3.68	3.68	3.69	3.70	3.70
M	...	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75
N	...	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
WG	...	4.33	4.35	4.33	4.33	4.33
WW	...	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
X	...	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
		Barrels				
Sales	...	158	127	13	240	...
Receipts	...	120	399	365	229	130
Shipments	...	...	756	462	335	640
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	79,498

* No trading.

Chicago, May 7.—Rosin demand fair. Five-drum lots, B grade, $4.51 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $5.25; M grade, $5.45; W.W. grade, $6.39.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Inquiry fairly active. Steady contract movement. Spot supplies light.

Tar.—Production moving steadily into consuming channels on contracts. Market firm.

Tar Oil.—Selling schedules stationary. Market steady. Demand fairly active.

Shellac

Shellac arrives on this market in extremely moderate quantities. The latest arrivals totaled but 355,309 pounds and there are probably many eager owners awaiting deliveries at the direction of the War Production Board. The war program is insatiable in its needs and there is practically no shellac available for needs other than those of the war. Civilian users will have to do with the excellent substitutes developed and being constantly improved by the shellac trade.

Driers

Stearates and palmitates continue in constantly expanding demand as among the most popular drying agents

COBALT OXIDE
COBALT SULPHATE
COBALT ACETATE
OTHER COBALT COMPOUNDS
CADMIUM SELENIDE REDS
BLACK IRON OXIDE
GREEN CHROMIUM OXIDE
BLACK ANTIMONY SULPHIDE
Both of the above meet Bureau of Standards Specifications and infra-red reflectance requirements.
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SUPPLIES AVAILABLE
Recommended for lacquers, resins, laminating varnishes, body rubs, vitamin B1 preparation, sterilizing solutions, liniments and many additional applications.
Isopropyl Alcohol is on allocation and necessary forms will be gladly furnished.
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PROCESSING KETTLES and TANKS
For production speed and quality control, now more important than ever before, turn to BRIGHTON for Process Vessel Equipment. Let it help you turn out your share of "Production for Victory."
EXTRACTION EQUIP. STILLS OF ALL KINDS
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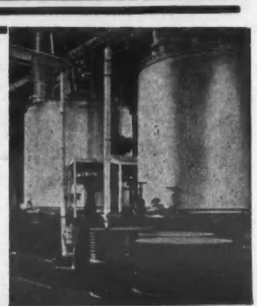
SYNTHETIC RESIN KETTLES


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Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
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Lithol Toners
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Pyrotone Red Toners
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"Color Content Guaranteed"
Chrome Greens
Chrome Yellows
Toluidine Reds
Para Reds Iron Blues
Cadmium Colors
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Latest model, especially designed for small tablets (¼ to ½ inch in diameter) and compressed triturates. Highly productive capacity. Rugged construction. Positively, easy compression control.
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readily available, now that the drastic restrictions on the use of linseed oil have been imposed by FDO 42 and still greater limitations on its use are expected to be made by WPB's Protective Coatings Section. There is still a brisk call for linoresinates and other satisfactory substitutes for naphthanates. Prices are being strongly maintained on all driers.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue.—A moderate demand continues noted for this color.

Bone Blacks.—In fair request, with shipments slowly mounting.

Carbon Blacks.—Movement expanding steadily, running to even larger proportions at the outset of this month than at the corresponding time last month.

Chrome Colors.—Considerable activity continues to be recorded in chrome oxide, chrome green, chrome yellow and zinc yellow, with a slightly larger percentage of the business in navy, army and lend-lease channels than on non-military accounts. Among most recent arrivals of chrome ore there have been receipts of 3,007 tons.

Synthetic Resins

Demand for the phenol-formaldehyde and alkyd resins is far outstripping the supply available for non-military uses and the movement of all these synthetic resins continues held down by the numerous conservation orders on raw materials. The supply available for civilian users is wholly inadequate and prices are being strongly maintained.

WPB has recently recommended to the organic plastics and resins manufacturers industry advisory committee a method of distribution for urea resins similar to that now in effect for phenolic resins.

Varnish Gums

Asphaltum.—In active call with the supply situation growing tighter daily, especially in the gums of foreign origin.

Copals.—Varnish makers continue buying Congo copals to the extent of their 60 days' requirements and former extensive users of synthetic resins, unable to obtain as liberal supplies of these materials as they need for the making of protective coatings are turning in increasing numbers to the Congo gums which are thus moving in steadily amplified volume.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—Despite assurances given by the Dried Milk Advisory Committee, that there will be an ample supply of dried milk this year to meet the requirements of all industrial users of processed acid and processed rennet casein, domestic producers are finding the present offerings at prices which they can afford to pay wholly inadequate for requirements. Meanwhile, the demand from cold-water paint makers, paper coaters and plastics manufacturers continues to mount and cannot be satisfied with stocks in Argentina as these cannot be shipped into the United States, despite the urgings of the newly-organized Casein Importers Association, because of a lack of shipping space and the continued withholding of import licenses for this purpose.

The date for requiring authorizations to buy casein under the terms of WPB's allocation order M-307 has been extended from May 1 to May 15. Meanwhile, the trade may accept and fill orders without specific authorizations.

Glues.—Tightness in the markets for both bone and hide glues has reached such a pass that producers are seeking to satisfy the needs of their customers by making as equitable allotments among them as they can from current output.

—O-P-D—

Trade Briefs

B. F. Goodrich Company's Los Angeles factory has been selected to receive the Army-Navy "E."

Herbert E. Hillman, of the Eagle Paint & Varnish Works, Brooklyn, recently became the father of a boy, David Kenneth.

"Polyvinyl Alcohol for Greaseproof and Grease-Resistant Papers," has been issued by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Moderate Changes in Domestic Flaxseed Prices — Linseed Oil Buyers Still Holding Off for New Developments — Many Crude and Refined Oils Scarce—Trade Remains Quiet

Business in miscellaneous vegetable, animal and fish oils, fats and greases last week was generally along the same narrow lines noted in recent preceding periods. With production curtailed in not a few cases by the lack of adequate supplies of raw material for the needs of producers, there was no increase in offerings of oils and fats in the open market. On the contrary scarcity in some instances seemed to be more pronounced than ever. Contract deliveries were on a fair scale but the movement was apparently lighter than recently. The prevailing tone was firm.

Fluctuations in flaxseed quotations in domestic markets were within comparatively narrow limits owing to uncertainty concerning the expected ceiling prices on flaxseed and linseed oil. Reports to the effect that government action is contemplated against growers who are holding old crop soybeans off the market apparently had little effect as shipments from the interior, though somewhat larger than recently, were still much below expectations.

Reports from the South regarding the progress of cotton and peanut planting showed improvement. According to an official report details of the 1943 peanut marketing program are being considered and worked out. Much uncertainty still existed as to the number of boats likely to be released by the government this year for menhaden and sardine fishing. According to current reports the fleets on both Coasts will be smaller than some in the trade have assumed.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Contract deliveries absorbing much of the output here, leaving spot supplies light. Inquiry steady.

Coconut.—Moderate quantities reported to be moving to qualified buyers.

Mustard Seed.—Inquiry continued good. Offerings same on spot. Market firm.

Olive.—Edible oil trade continued quiet in absence of any increase in offerings.

Peanut.—Crude was firm at ceiling prices. Offerings light in all sections. Movement of peanuts remained slow. Weather more favorable for field work and reports concerning progress of planting showed improvement.

Soybean.—Shipments of beans somewhat larger but no increase in oil offerings. Market firm.

Tung.—Reports of occasional sales of moderate lots to qualified buyers.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, May 7.—Vegetable oils quiet. Corn oil, refined, edible, 15½c. to 15¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 16c. to 16¼c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, 11¾c. per pound.

Los Angeles, May 5.—Supplies of vegetable oils extremely scarce. Castor, prime cold pressed, 13.5c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Coconut crude, nominal at 8c. per pound to qualified buyers. Soybean, crude, quoted at 12.50c. to 12.65c. per pound, tankcars.

Flaxseed

Flaxseed markets in the Northwest were quieter last week and changes in prices were comparatively narrow.

Minneapolis, May 7.—Cash flax market continues strong. Ready demand for offerings. Most of the seed is coming from southern territory and is offered on spot because most of the arrive contracts have been filled. Receipts are light due to the activity of the farmers in their fields and their lack of opportunity to replenish interior elevator stocks. Seeding operations advanced rapidly and are about completed. Lack of rainfall resulted in low lands being drained of surplus moisture much more rapidly than thought possible. However, much of the seed was put into the ground later than usual and although start of plant growth has been satisfactory the development into lushness may come at the wrong time for best results.

The week's closing flaxseed price range was as follows:—

	Cash	May	July
Saturday	$3.10	$3.01	$3.02
Monday	3.10	3.01	3.02
Tuesday	3.10	3.00	3.02
Wednesday	3.10	3.02	3.04
Thursday	3.13	3.08	3.04
Friday	3.17	3.06	3.05⅝

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.3	194.3	194.4	194.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1943	Receipts 1942	Shipments 1943	Shipments 1942
This week	135,500	107,800	1,500	25,400
Since Sept. 1.	17,377,400	9,045,800	2,037,300	758,200

Buenos Aires, May 7.—Flaxseed, $1.52 per bushel early in the week; quotations withdrawn later. Exports this week 189,000 bushels to the United Kingdom. Visible supply 41,535,000 bushels.

Linseed Meal.—The local market was quiet. Quotations nominal.

Minneapolis, May 7.—Crushers owe much meal on old contracts. If they catch up by July 1 some of them will be doing well. Demand is not as broad or aggressive because of fairly good rains through the northwest and promise of good pasturage in the near future.

Quotation on bulk carlot supplies $40 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis, sacks $3.50 more, soybean meal $39.90 per ton, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week	10,080,000	6,640,000
Since Sept. 1	341,460,000	278,972,000

Linseed Oil

Changes in flaxseed quotations in domestic markets were generally within narrow limits last week and the local linseed oil situation remained quiet and steady. Withdrawals on unfilled contracts were somewhat larger owing to better weather for painting, but there was apparently no improvement in new business, many consumers and dealers still being disposed to await official action on the expected ceiling on flaxseed and linseed oil. The government announced special purchases of edible linseed oil amounting to approximately 1,000,000 pounds at 14.2c. per pound, tankcar. A recent cable from Buenos Aires stated that the Argentina government reported a monthly linseed oil production of 35,264,000 pounds, which indicates a yearly consumption of flaxseed in Argentina of more than 20,000,000 bushels.

Minneapolis, May 7.—Civilian linseed oil buying is at a low ebb but the government is taking supplies right along. Mills operating at full capacity.

Quotations on tankcar lots 15c., on

Association Meetings:—

American Oil Chemists Society, New Orleans, La., May 12 to 14.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Hotel Roosevelt, New Orleans, La., May 17 and 18.

Bureau of Raw Materials for Vegetable Oils and Fats Industries, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 9.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

cooperage car lots 15.9c. and on warehouse lots 16.3 per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1943	1942
This week.....	8,700,000	5,300,000
Since Sept. 1.....	191,620,000	148,894,000

Los Angeles, May 7.—Harvesting of new-crop flaxseed has made good progress in the Imperial Valley; 1,736 bushels received at Los Angeles. Trade reports suggest yields may average slightly less than the 21 bushels per acre in 1942. Oil quoted:—Tankcars, 15.2c. per pound;

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drum car lots ex mill, 15.6c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 16.2c.

Chicago, May 7.—Linseed oil quiet. Tankcar, 15c. per pound; drums, car lots, 15.9c.; drums, less car lots, 16.3c.

Cottonseed Oil

The market here for refined cottonseed oil futures remained at a standstill and there was a lack of new developments. The open interest in the market on May 5 was only four contracts. Cash oil continued to meet with a good inquiry, but the prevailing shortage of supplies hampered business. Crude oil remained firm in all parts of the South, with buyers bidding ceiling prices for the limited offerings available. Other vegetable oils were also scarce at ceiling prices. Marketing of live hogs showed some

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port the rapid increase in production for edible soybean products for war needs since the government launched its expansion program last December is expected to make available for civilians this year a quantity many times greater than in 1942. Purchases of lard by the government from March 15, 1941, to March 31, 1943, amounted to 1,089,440,262 pounds; cottonseed oil, 54,500,371 pounds; soybean oil, 29,145,362 pounds; edible tallow, 27,666,200 pounds.

No sales. Prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks— High.	Low.	Close.
May	....	....	13.95@14.45
July	....	....	13.95 bid

Cash oil, 13.95c. bid.
Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Cake and Meal.—Output at the mills continued to move mainly on unfilled contracts. Spot offerings scarce. A new government order permits livestock feeders to acquire an inventory of 30 days' consumption requirements instead of 15 days, as formerly.

Atlanta, May 7.—Supplies of vegetable oil and meal scant. Dairy demand for meal has decreased as pasture has developed. Planting operations are reported to the limit in the hope that labor may be provided for cultivation later on.

Memphis, May 6.—Cottonseed, soybean and peanut products buyers urgently bidding ceiling prices. Offerings scarce. Trade here expects no relief until new crop available. Crop preparations getting rapidly under way. Weather improving.

Fatty Acids

The situation continued to be featured by a good inquiry for various products and a generally firm tone. The output of some fatty acids continued to be curtailed by a shortage of raw materials.

Chicago, May 7.—Fatty acids fairly active. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 18c. to 18½c. per pound, tankcar; 18½c. to 19c., drums, car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

Fish Oils

Sardine.—Refined oil in light supply here. Inquiry slow. Tone firm.

Sperm.—Under strict allocation control. Supplies light.

Baltimore, May 5.—Crude menhaden oil dull. Uncertain how many boats will be available for fishing, but believed number smaller than last season. Herring fishing under way. Florida reports regarding menhaden fishing improved.

Los Angeles, May 7.—No trading yet in new-season sardine oil. Practically all of last season's oil is now in consumers' hands or has been used.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Offerings continued light despite some increase recently in hog marketing. Inquiry good. Market firm.

Tallow.—Inquiry good, but offerings still light in absence of any increase in supplies of raw material. Firm at ceiling prices.

Chicago, May 7.—Fats and greases quiet. Choice white grease, 8½c. per pound; inedible tallow, prime, 8⅝c.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Supplies generally below normal on spot, crude and neutral.

Lard.—Steady inquiry. Supplies inadequate for demand as production unusually light for a considerable period.

Neatsfoot.—Offerings light in absence of any increase in supplies. Market firm.

Waxes

The large arrival of carnauba wax last reported went to manufacturing consumers almost in toto. Certain it was that when contract deliveries had been made, there was not much wax left for warehouse reserves of the several importers. Furthermore, since the quantity, or quota, of carnauba wax established for permissible importation is a fixed quantity, there is said to be little chance of dealers eventually accumulating a respectable warehouse stock wherewith to fill new orders for prompt delivery. All other waxes held very firm, were in excellent demand, and not very easy to obtain under any conditions.

—O-P-D—

Fishing Vessels Return To Civilians Arranged

H. R. 2238 authorizing the return to private ownership of fishing vessels which had been taken over by the government for war use was signed by President Roosevelt on April 29, it was announced by the White House.

The measure provides that in cases where title to the vessels through purchase or requisition had been acquired by the government, such vessels may be returned to prior owners if no longer needed by the government, and establishes the War Shipping Administrator as the selling agent. If the owner fails within a reasonable time to make satisfactory arrangements for return of the vessel, the vessel may be sold by the Administrator upon competitive bids.

—O-P-D—

Soap Sales Show Drop

Although manufacturers' sales of soap rose seasonally, the figures for the first three months of 1943 show a drop of approximately 15 percent below the record first quarter of 1942. According to Roscoe C. Edlund, manager of the Association of American Soap and Glycerin Producers, sixty-three makers of soap other than liquid reported a sales volume of 716,592,791 pounds of soap during the first three months of 1943—a drop in volume of 20.3 percent below the same period last year. On the other hand, liquid soap sales reported by forty-one manufacturers showed an increase all along the line.

Sales of 752,100 gallons for $781,013 were the highest since the association began its quarterly reports, in 1935. They represented a gain of 5.1 percent in volume over the first three months of 1942, and of 22.8 percent over the last previous quarter.

—O-P-D—

Leon Henderson Joins Research Institute

Leon Henderson, who resigned as price administrator December 17, has been named chairman of the board of editors of the Research Institute of America, Inc., an organization concerned primarily with interpreting the regulations of government agencies.

Margarin Production Increased in February

Production of margarin during February amounted to 62,982,436 pounds, as compared with 61,983,681 pounds in the previous month and 33,014,990 pounds in the same month last year, according to statistics compiled by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington. A comparison of production in February with the same month in the previous year follows:—

	Pounds 1943.	1942.
Total production of uncolored oleomargarin	*50,828,761	†32,691,323
Total withdrawn tax-paid	50,766,340	31,744,045

Ingredients used in the production of colored and uncolored margarin in February, 1942, compared with February, 1942, follows:—

In Uncolored Margarin

	Pounds 1943.	1942.
Babassu oil	.....	21,680
Butter flavor	585	93
Butter culture	118	.....
Coconut oil	.....	676,219
Corn oil	213,709	180,401
Cottonseed oil	25,766,700	14,712,961
Cottonseed stearin	9,910	.....
Derivative of glycerin	95,375	79,246
Diacetyl	77	195
Emulsol	.....	1,482
Lecithin	37,304	22,315
Milk	8,765,119	5,646,262
Monostearin	14,588	12,043
Neutral lard	1,156,102	693,659
Oleo oil	1,777,782	1,873,366
Oleo stearin	356,436	232,415
Oleo stock	334,043	334,411
Palm flakes	.....	5,426
Palm oil	.....	486,502
Peanut oil	187,568	145,818
Salt	1,624,940	1,087,029
Soda benzoate	26,550	15,445
Soybean oil	11,629,690	7,031,639
Soystearin flakes	32,486	.....
Sunflower oil	.....	195,536
Tallow	100,525	.....
Vitamin concentrate	8,381	8,514
Totals	52,137,995	33,615,607
Total production of colored oleomargarin	12,153,677	328,667
Total withdrawn tax-paid	217,292	55,542

In Colored Margarin

Butter flavor	86	2
Butter culture	111	.....
Coconut oil	.....	51,736
Color	8,836	296
Corn oil	2,283	37
Cottonseed oil	365,091	24,673
Derivative of glycerin	18,493	436
Diacetyl	18	1
Lecithin	2,748	68
Milk	1,842,850	50,527
Monostearin	2,127	297
Neutral lard	89,726	4,785
Oleo oil	356,557	49,530
Oleo stock	6,850	8,481
Palm flakes	.....	5,204
Palm oil	.....	23
Peanut oil	.....	52
Salt	366,832	10,074
Soda benzoate	8,792	333
Soybean oil	9,194,341	70,692
Sunflower oil	.....	14,338
Vitamin concentrate	2,306	26
Totals	12,268,749	291,414

Note.—The figures for February, 1943, are subject to revision until published in the Commissioner's annual reoprt.

* Of the amount produced, 4,122 pounds were reworked.

† Of the amount produced, 25,348 pounds were reworked.

—O-P-D—

Rosin's Roles In Varnishmaking

—Continued from page 7

but the major part of the acid remains.

The CP rosin is mainly produced by mechanical means, certain chemicals being used to get rid of the acid and impart hardness. Ordinary rosin is perfectly soluble to a clear solution in alcohol; whereas, the CP rosin is insoluble and forms a white precipitate.

Again, ordinary rosin with chinawood oil prevents gelatinization when the mixture is heated to and above 540° F. (the thickening point of wood oil), but CP rosin acts like the copal gums and does not prevent wood oil from jellying. This peculiar feature resulted in the discovery of a method for treating chinawood oil which will not gelatinize at any temperature, and that process must necessarily be embodied in the making of CP rosin.

(To be continued)

—O-P-D—

Honey Price Ruling Made

OPD Washington Bureau

Under the f.o.b. maximum prices established for bulk honey, beekeeper-producers and distributors must load the money into carriers in tin containers and, where necessary, shipping cases to protect those containers, the Office of Price Administration has ruled. The maximum price of bulk honey, U. S. Grade No. 1 or better, is 12 cents a pound f.o.b. seller's shipping point.

—O-P-D—

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NAPHTHENIC ACID
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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Annatto Seed, Turmeric Root Prices Higher—Call for Dyestuffs More Active—Starches Continue in Tight Position—Wattle Bark and Extract Shipments Arrive During Week

Higher quotations on annatto seed and turmeric root featured the market for dyestuffs, textile, and leather chemicals over the past week. Factors explained in the case of annatto that the upward movement was due to war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and railroad transportation charges after the goods reach this country. Small stocks and replacement difficulties were responsible for the advance in turmeric.

Materials in the dyestuffs classification were in generally good demand, the call having become more active since the first of the year but remaining a little behind last year's rate. A limited amount of egg albumen again was offered and factors remained of the opinion that supplies will be available for the next six months. All starches were very tight. Shipments of wattle bark and extract were received during the week.

Tanning materials factors were interested in the War Production Board direction to tanners and converters that they set aside only 20 percent of their manufacturers' type sole leather bend production for repair of civilian shoes during May and subsequent months until further notice, under the terms of supplementary order M-80-i. This compares with 25 percent previously.

The Office of Price Administration has increased by approximately 6 percent the ceiling price for sales of combed cotton yarn. The order, which provides that no increases may be made in sales of yarn for civilian uses, is intended to enable the military services to obtain full procurement of fine cotton goods.

Price Changes

Advanced

Annatto seed, 1¾c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
262.6	261.2	260.6	260.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Chemicals

Ammonia Bichromate. — Tight chrome situation holds market very firm.

Potash Bichromate. — Heavy war and industrial needs for chrome hold market in tight position.

Potash Prussiate. — Consumers' needs unchanged from recent levels. Quotations same.

Soda Bichromate. — Demand for chrome continues to hold market firm.

Soda Prussiate.—Yellow material in rather active demand from textile printing and dry color users.

Zinc Dust.—WPB allocations rule. Prices steady.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Stocks continue small and no easing in replacement difficulties. Prices up due to war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and railroad transportation costs after goods reach this country.

Cochineal.—Demand fair to good. Quotations show no change.

Fustic. — Consumers' interest in good volume. Price schedules confirmed.

Hematine.—Rather good volume of inquiries in market. Prices same.

Logwood.—Good demand against tight supplies. Tone firm.

Turmeric.—Small stocks and replacement difficulties have resulted in price advance of ½c. per pound.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood.—No change in satisfactory supply situation. Prices steady.

Albumen, Egg. — Limited amount available at ceiling prices. Factors believe they will be able to offer some material for next six months. Maximum prices of wholesale grades of shell eggs for sales to government procurement agencies have been established by OPA. The prices were established for the period from May 4 to June 16, 1943, as temporary government maximums to be operative in connection with food distribution order 40, issued by FDA. This order requires that all shell eggs in storage on May 31 be set aside for delivery to government agencies and may be offered to them at not more than ceiling prices. Effective on orders accepted after April 30, additional charge to be allowed for packing dried eggs in 90-110 pound wooden boxes is ½c. instead of ¼c. per pound. FDA purchased 13,931,090 pounds of dried eggs in March at a cost of $15,800,108. Purchases were made by FDA on April 23 and 24 of 384,260 pounds of spray process dried whole eggs at prices ranging from $1.1157 to $1.357 per pound and on April 26 of 161,000 pounds at $1.349 per pound.

Dried Blood, Soluble.—Supplies adequate. No change in price schedules.

Egg Yolk.—Offerings very light. Tone firm. See egg albumen.

Starch, Corn.—Supplies very short. Tone firm. To improve distribution among manufacturers, feed mixers, and feeders, limits have been placed on purchases and deliveries of corn. Producer loans on corn through 1941 are called, to be either redeemed or delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation by July 1. CCC through April 24 had completed 47,408 loans on 55,766,658 bushels of 1942 corn in the amount of $43,111,681.32. Average amount advanced was 77c. per bushel. On the same date last year, 103,385 loans had been completed on 108,428,472 bushels.

Starch, Potato.—Very light amount of potatoes available for starch manufacture. Market tight with material sought as substitute for cornstarch.

Starch, Wheat.—Market continues very tight in common with other starches.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract.—No new developments with prices under OPA maximums.

Divi-Divi.—Material under WPB allocation control. Position unaltered.

Mangrove Bark.—Demand and supply conditions unaltered. Prices same.

Myrobalans.—No new developments in tight market.

Quebracho Extract.—WPB allocations rule. Quotations confirmed.

Spruce Extract.—Supplies light. Demand continues good. Quotations same.

Wattle.—Shipments of bark and extract received last week.

Association Meetings:—

Tanners Council of America, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 20 and 21.

American Leather Chemists Association, Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., June 2 and 3.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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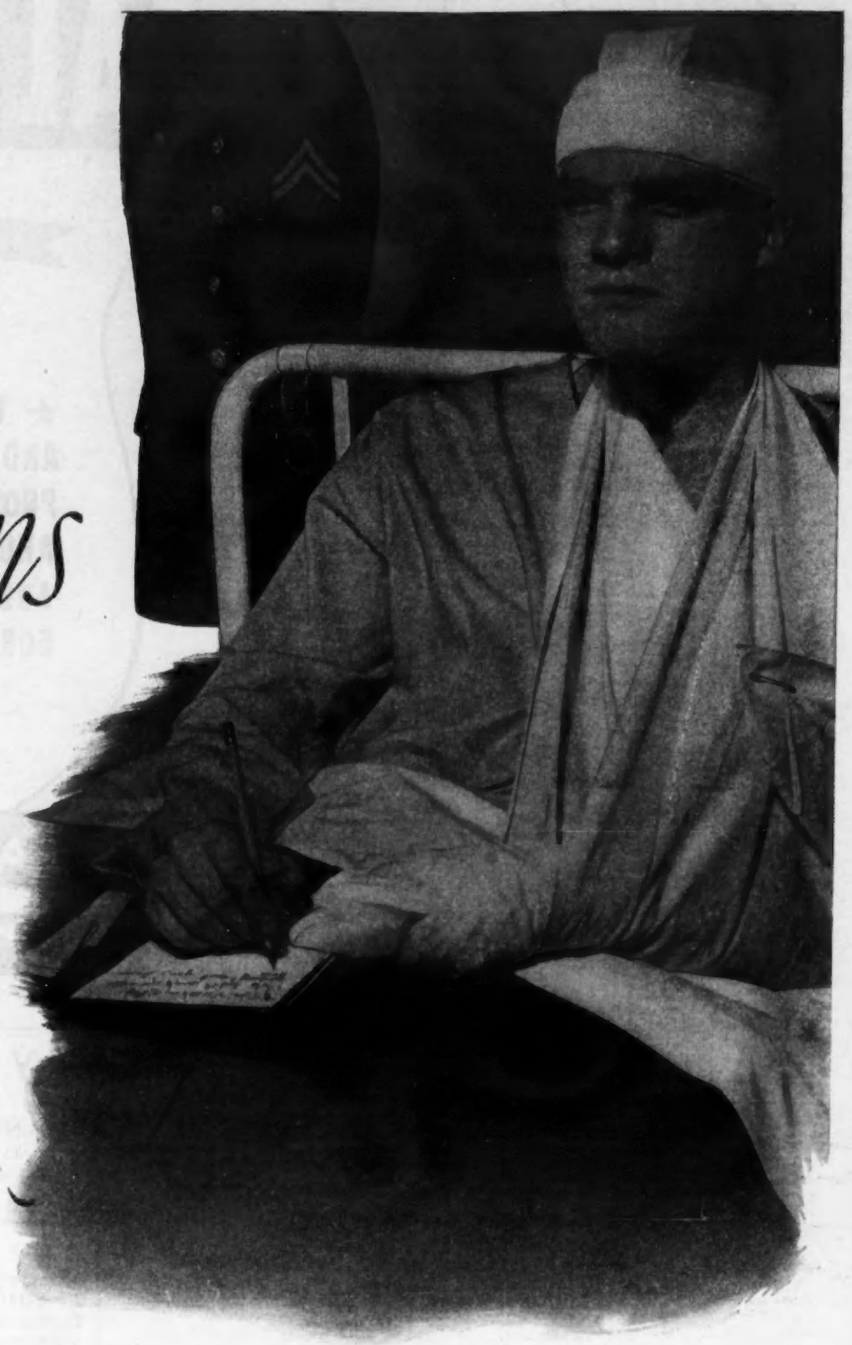

There can be no greater reward for us whose task it is to produce more and still more drugs and chemicals, than to know that somewhere today, on some distant field of battle, these merciful munitions are easing pain, helping to heal wounds, and saving lives.

It might be the kid next door . . . or, perhaps, your own boy . . . who may write: "*I didn't want you to worry, so I didn't tell you sooner, but I ran into a piece of shrapnel a few weeks ago. I'm practically as good as new now, and will soon be fit as ever. Gee, Dad, those sulfa drugs certainly are great stuff. Major Randall, the surgeon who fixed me up, says they probably saved my life. I have everything I need here, and am feeling fine . . .*"

No, there can be no greater reward than this—to know that American boys, fighting all over the world, will have a better chance of returning to that bright future which is in store for them during the coming years of peace—a better chance because those merciful munitions were on the spot and ready when needed.

We are proud to quote from the address made by the authorized representative of the United States Army on the occasion of the presentation of the Army-Navy Production Award to the men and women of Merck & Co., Inc.:

"You men and women of the Merck plant are major producers of these life-saving agencies. What a deep and quiet pride is rightly yours in the knowledge that your work, which must at times seem arduous and meaningless, in reality contributes so largely to the war effort in far-off fields! I am keenly aware that work has been carried on here around the clock every day in the week since 1940. Your output of the vital sulfonamide compounds has more than doubled, and the same is true of the arsenicals. Atabrine which is so urgently needed to replace quinine in the prevention and treatment of malaria, is being provided by a new plant built for the specific purpose. Methyl bromide, needed to destroy lice in order to meet the constant threat of typhus fever, has been packaged by a special process developed here. These are a few of the vital services which you are rendering in behalf of the Armed Forces."

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Thirty-second Annual Meeting

American Drug Manufacturers Association

Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., May 2 to 4, 1943

Drug supplies, production, distribution, and application were, quite naturally, the theme of the thirty-second annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers Association which closed today with a luncheon session after a busy two and a half days. The military phases of pharmacal operations and services were emphasized, half a dozen and more members of the medical branches of the army and the navy taking a large part in their presentation and discussion.

The meeting was continuously business, even at the two days luncheons and at the dinner last evening. It was the first which the association had held in a city in fourteen years, and it was the largest attended. Two new members—Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., and Reichel Laboratories, Inc.—were admitted, bringing the total to seventy.

John G. Searle
Re-elected A.D.M.A. President

Section 4-g (1) of the constitution was amended to define the executive committee as composed of the president, the three vice-presidents, the treasurer, the chairman of the legislative committee, the latest retired president, and seven members at large. This resulted in the addition of two new members in the ensuing year's official roster.

President's Address

The official address of President John G. Searle opened on a note of war effort and closed with the advocacy of professionalized, rather than socialized, medicine. He said:—

With the ever-growing recognition of the necessity for good health in order to win the war and, as a matter of fact, as a necessity for progress at all times, it is to the nation's interest that we, as an association comprised of manufacturers of most of the prescription products in the country, should meet to consider the vital problems of the day, and exchange and further scientific and research information so vital to our business.

So as to minimize travel, so as to conserve the time of the individuals away from their immediate productive duties, we, for the first time in fourteen years, are meeting in a city and for the first time ever we are utilizing Sunday for our deliberations and, in addition, are concentrating our program and omitting all forms of entertainment and recreation.

It is a pleasure for me to welcome you to Chicago on behalf of our five Chicago members, and to express my appreciation to the Palmer house for the splendid cooperation they have extended to us.

As was the case when we met last year, our efforts to win the war and the war's relation to our business and personal lives is the matter of most immediate importance to all of us. I remarked in a talk made before the National Wholesale Druggists Association two weeks ago that management during this war really had little to say about the control or the direction of business. I do not believe I exaggerate when I say that practically every move we make has to have the sanction or the approval of some agency connected with the government. This is entirely satisfactory to us in time of war. We are only too pleased to make any sacrifice or contribution we can make that will speed our success in the terrific global conflict. We hope, though, that when the victory is won it will be a true victory for democracy so that once again we will have the opportunity to issue at least some of our own directives.

War Role of Drug Industry

As an essential industry, though, we have not been faced with many of the problems that have been thrust on others in business. The importance of maintaining production capacities and a flow of materials, the continuation of research for our type of manufacture, has been recognized, and as a consequence most of our members have reached peak production, and all are contributing valuable medicaments to the welfare of the nation.

Naturally, production and deliveries for our Allies, have entered into our demand picture. As our armed forces proceed toward their ultimate goal, and as we reoccupy and deliver those countries and territories that have been subject to axis invasion and domination, it is logical to expect that the health needs of these people will have to be met from our stores. When the victory is finally won, the rehabilitation of all conquered nations, particularly from the health standpoint, will be enormous. Where is there to look except to this country for the supplies that are going to be necessary for the sanitation, the treatment of the sick, or the prevention of epidemics, and for the rebuilding of the distressed population of these areas? Therefore, unquestionably, the firms of this particular industry are going to have to be counted on for some years to supply the wartorn world with the essential items for good health. Our plants, our equipment, our personnel, our research plans must be kept intact and expanded towards meeting this huge task.

Fortunately, those in the War Production Board who are responsible to the chief government executives for production in our industry are long-headed, far-seeing individuals. From the very outset their planning has been based on increasing production facilities of important items, of stimulating work on certain alternates for those items which customarily came from abroad, and they are doing everything possible to maintain high standards, rather than to take the easy way and curtail civilian or other requirements. This policy has resulted in the pharmaceutical industry being able to supply antimalarials in such amounts to all of the forces of the United Nations and their people so as to exercise some control over this disease. It has produced tremendous quantities of the essential vitamins, many of them synthetic, to take care of at least the fundamental diet deficiencies in many parts of the world. Tons and tons of the sulphonamides, which have been so important in treating the wounded and in controlling disease conditions, have been produced. The story of blood plasma is well known. We are now making vaccines, amebicides and many other products on a greatly increased scale and some of these things were not even dreamed of as being commercially available when the war began. The fact that many things that formerly came from abroad have been produced here, synthetically, or grown here for the first time, is a tribute to WPB's cooperation.

Industry has been allowed to help in this planning and has constantly been called in for consultation. Originally much of the prewar planning was done by the Drugs Advisory Committee to the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and this was augmented this year by the Drug Section of the War Production Board appointing an Industry Advisory Committee. All of these individuals have worked faithfully and unselfishly, with only one thought in mind, and that is to do the best for the country in time of war. As a result, we have today the machinery for maintaining not only a high civilian health, of this country, but the ability to supply the tremendous demands of our army and navy, those of lend-lease, and we will be able to produce, without sacrifice to our own people, if we continue to follow this matter constructively, the amount necessary for world requirements in the postwar period.

Relative With Medical Profession

The cooperation, and the appreciation of the importance of our work that has been given us by the medical profession should be recognized in this review. A little over a year ago, at the suggestion of the War Production Board, the National Research Council established a committee on drugs and medical supplies. This committee has two permanent subcommittees, one on the essentiality of drugs and the second one for the particular consideration of surgical supplies. The industry was asked to participate in these committees, and deference has always been given to their opinion on matters particularly affecting their field. The committee has worked hard and diligently and a great many problems have been presented to it. Some individuals have sought to use it for the furthering of their particular ideas or philosophy, and others have tried for special favor on their own behalf—from intimate contact, though, I can say I have never met with a keener, more conscientious, self-sacrificing or understanding group and they have never allowed anything but the best methods of handling health problems for all to enter into their deliberations and decisions.

Further evidence of the growing confidence of the medical profession for the scientific work and progress that is being made by the manufacturer in the health field was the participation of all branches of the industry, with all divisions of the medical and pharmaceutical profession, in the National Conference on Planning on War and Postwar Medical Service, which was held in New York on March 15 of this year. It is unfortunate that some members of the liberal press apparently made up their minds about this conference prior to its being held, and as a consequence did not attend, or at least did not listen to the remarks that were made during the conference as to its objective and planning.

This was a meeting to put before all of those who were interested some of the problems that are being faced during the war, and some that it was known will develop following the war. It would be impossible in a one-day session of several hundred people to attempt to even begin the solution of these problems. Many of the problems, though, have been under consideration for some time and I think it is highly probable that a solution of those of most importance will be reached soon. To my mind, though, this conference stressed the fact that better health will be gained through the cooperation of all of those whose main energies are concerned with it, and that under medical leadership and the American philosophy of individual initiative, this country will continue to lead the world in health standards and, as a matter of fact, will be instrumental in improving worldwide health conditions.

OPA Questionnaires

During this year we have carried on many of the usual services of the association, but we have had to forget some of the things that we like to do during peacetimes, and we, of course, have been forced to consider many problems that have been brought about through the war and through the activities of government agencies. One of the latter is represented by the economic problems we faced through the activity of the Office of Price Administration. The original policy of this agency was becoming so onerous, and their requirements in regard to investigations and questionnaires became so involved, that they threatened to seriously interfere with the warwork and war production of many companies. Failing in our initial efforts directly with the administration to correct this situation, we finally made an appeal to the Congress.

Carson P. Frailey
A.D.M.A. Executive Vice-President

Some of our individual members were self-sacrificing and big enough to appear before a senate investigating committee on questionnaires and it is my belief their testimony was very instrumental in the changed OPA policies and I am happy to say that today our relations with them are greatly improved. We still believe that it would be a great advantage to the OPA to follow the lead of WPB and other governmental agencies and seek more direct information and advice from industry in regard to all proposed regulations and policies. They may not desire to have a permanent advisory committee, but it would seem that in this democracy it would be at least advantageous for them to ascertain the practical experience of industry and seek industry advice on many problems that are involved. They have shown a tendency to do this in price regulations, but sugar regulations present really a ridiculous situation, when the amount concerned is calculated, and with the tightness of suitable substitutes might result in some serious shortages of important health items. It is hoped that the liver and pancreas necessary for essential health needs will be forthcoming and that the problem of fats and oils, all matters under OPA control, will receive intelligent consideration.

One of our pleasant jobs this year has been our participation with the Treasury Department in fostering among member firms, campaigns to obtain a 10 percent gross payroll deduction for the purchase of war bonds, and to the pledges of many of our firms to devote at least 10 percent of their advertising space to further this effort. Our capable Scotch Treasurer will give you the details of our accomplishment in his report. More and more money is going to be needed, though, and there must be no lessening of effort on our part to continue to supply it.

As the drug industry, and particularly the prescription pharmaceutical part of it has grown in the last several years, so has your association grown. We have grown in size, importance and objective, and it is desirable to have more indi-

A.D.M.A. Executive Group: 1943-4

President, John G. Searle, of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago.
First vice-president, Dr. A. W. Lescohier, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.
Second vice-president, John S. Zinsser, of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia.
Third vice-president, M. C. Eaton, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.
Executive vice-president and secretary, Carson P. Frailey, 506 Albee building, Washington.
Treasurer, Robert Lincoln McNeil, of McNeil Laboratories, Inc., Philadelphia.
General counsel and chairman of legislative committee, James G. Flanagan, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.
Additional members of executive committee:—Carl N. Angst, of the Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis; S. DeWitt Clough, of Abbott Laboratories, Inc., North Chicago, Ill.; Donald S. Gilmore, of the Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Frank F. Law, of John F. Wyeth & Bro., Inc., Philadelphia; Thurston S. Merrell, of the William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati; Carleton H. Palmer, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; George Simon, of the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York; R. A. Whidden, of Bauer & Black, Chicago.

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vidual share in its constructive planning. Therefore, after careful consideration and consultation with many of the "old heads" of the association, I recommend an increase in the personnel of the executive committee to include the officers, the last retiring ex-president, the chairman of the legislative committee, and seven additional members.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the committee chairmen, the officers and the members of the executive committee for the splendid support they have accorded me during this difficult year. As you know, the executive committee normally meets only three times a year, but this year it has been necessary to have some extra and special meetings. As usual, these have been graciously accepted by the members and I can assure you full, spirited discussions were obtained on all vital problems.

As usual, our executive vice-president and secretary has performed magnificently in his efficient and diplomatic fashion. I have been pleased to receive several letters from members expressing their appreciation for Mr. Fraley's efforts in their personal behalf. We who have learned to know him so well accept this as second nature. We are fortunate to have such a fine, capable, honorable man to head our regular activities.

Future of Medical Practice

In closing I would like to leave with you a few of my thoughts on the future of medical practice, for whatever policies develop in it are bound to have a direct effect on the ethical pharmaceutical business and, as a matter of fact, if it goes to the extreme of State Socialization, as apparently desired by some, will have a very resounding effect, and probably eliminate much of the drug business, both manufacturer and distributor.

This is still a country, as far as I know, where people can do what they desire in relation to their own individual lives. True, we are regimented today, but this is because we are willing to be regimented to win the war. When this ghastly thing is over, though, I believe we all expect to return to the American principle of free choice—the Four Freedoms, if you will. We will expect, so far as we are individually able, to choose where we want to live, to do the kind of work we like, to attend the church we desire, to buy the kind of automobile we can afford, to send our children to the college with the best football team, and so on. Therefore, why is it illogical, or why is it even suggested that we should not have the free choice of our physician? Why is it that medicine should be sought out as the thing that the social workers and planners should play with?

If this is a country where we can do what we would like to do, why shouldn't the doctor be allowed to follow his own desires? There is no limitation on the ambitions of the businessman, there is no limitations on a man in research, so why should a man who, in many cases, owes his success to his personal contact with his patients be limited? The leadership in medicine in this country is intelligent and it is responsible for the highest health records and highest health standards obtained any place in the world. This intelligent leadership is not going to "buck" public opinion and is not going to carry on a system that is not in the public interest. The difficulty is that the public is not aware of this city. They have been led to believe, by some self-seeking social service workers, that they can obtain something for nothing. Therefore, to correct this situation the public must be enlightened as to the service of medicine. Unless they are informed, unless they are told about the benefits of the present system, about the broadening work of medical service, about the endeavor of those in it to take proper care of the public, they will not be in position to appreciate it.

Let us imagine for the moment the kind of individual that would be attracted to a government-dominated scheme for the practice of medicine. Can you imagine many of the leading physicians of this country today spending the time, energy and money necessary for education, or following through the many sacrifices they must make in their personal lives or contributing so much of their time to charity work, or working out research programs if they did not feel that there was a chance for individual recognition and individual gain? Can you imagine many men in the future choosing this work, if the limitations, as suggested, are placed on them?

Actually, is this man any different than you or me? He chooses medicine—why? Because he loves it and he loves the service to his fellowman, but, there are not many individuals where this is the sole dominating attraction. He is ambitious the same as the other fellow, and it is because of his ambition and his love and devotion to his work and the opportunity to succeed and be recognized that he makes the self-sacrifice.

Personal Element in Medicine

Because of the tremendous personal element in medicine, I believe it is one of the last things in the country that should be thought of from a socialistic or governmental-dominated standpoint. If we are to have a socialist state, to me it would be much more logical for the government to operate impersonal industries such as railroads, telephone companies, steel plants, and yes, even pharmaceutical houses long before they interfere with the human relationships like the doctor and his patient.

I think, too, that if it is desirable to stop medical progress and have the health of the country deteriorate, that it can be accomplished no more easily than to subject the doctor to regimented routine and make a government servant out of him. I am sure that the social workers have not appreciated the delicate subject of personal relationships and individual initiative when considering the practice of medicine. They have concerned themselves solely with the theories of economics, and disregarded the fact that disease and ill health are not bound by economic conditions, that they know no boundary, that the first thought of everyone, every day, is health. Hello! How are you? is the standard greeting. How do you feel—How do I feel—Are the children well?—are matters of our most important concern. Dependence and confidence in his own physician, and that a person will do anything to get well when ill is the fundamental thought these "new thinkers" do not recognize. If they will study the history of medicine and realize that personal self-sacrifice, personal confidence and the chance for reward have been responsible for its advancement, they will see what a mistake it would be to jeopardize our future by such thin plans.

On the other hand, there is no doubt but what this great country can continue its progress in health matters, can increase its medical service to the people and further the great researches of the country by better coordination of medical and health facilities. I am sure medical leaders recognize this and I am sure they have the backing of this industry in carrying forward their ideas. Under medical leadership we can have an increased use of clinics, health centers and group practice, and better health for all. We can have more economical ways of extending medical care and all of these will undoubtedly follow the usual evolution—but let us constantly remember that the progress of our country, and even the prosecution of this war and the reason why America will not be defeated and why we are great, is that individual initiative is awarded and we will be great and strong and victorious as long as this principle is retained in our relationships.

Comment by Executive Vice-President

In his capacity as executive vice-president and secretary, Carson P. Fraley did not present an account of the activities at headquarters; those having been currently reported in bulletins. Instead, he offered the following advice on the wisdom of continuing research by drug manufacturers:—

The accent of this occasion is upon the great realities of the war. Casualties, blood, tears, and worries are the experiences of our present world. It takes courage to survive. Courage manifests itself in various ways. Research is one form which holds possibilities for a full measure of survival value. To continue slow-moving, painstaking research when one has more business than he can handle, is an example of a type of unsung courage which members of this association must always display.

Results are sometimes delayed, patience is required, but research should not be detoured or denied today simply because the cup of business is running over. On the contrary, it should be intensified.

Current progress growing out of forced circumstances may be only an attractive looking superstructure built upon a foundation of sand rather than upon solid rock. It is well, of course, to keep one's eyes on the green light before entering the highway, but if we want to stay here we must move on, as incongruous as that sounds. Research is evidence of a will both to stay here and to move on.

The achievements in meeting war requirements of our nation and of the world, frequently under wholly untried conditions, show that the courage to do research has so deeply imbedded itself that it is no longer a fancy term adopted for competitive conversational purposes, but has become an integral and essential part of the thinking of management.

While the pressure now may be to concentrate more and more research on immediate war problems, members of the association should not hesitate to demonstrate courage by devoting as much energy as possible to the long-range research that will make this a better post-war world to live in.

Out of a rich experience of the past and the present, research offers our membership the largest opportunity for freedom of action and for service to its contribution of improvements and of new developments. There must be no let-down in the field of research due to abiding necessity must not be eclipsed by what seems to be present-day prosperity. The world today and the post-war world will appraise the industry by humanity in the days to come. But its

the luxury and satisfying effect of "more business-than-we-can-handle." Such a situation actually creates a stewardship of accomplishments from which more, not less, is expected. It takes a great man or a great firm to carry a full cup and an even greater one to run with it.

Financial Data

Treasurer Robert Lincoln McNeil reported that the association's disbursements in the past year had been approximately $45,000, which left about $5,000 surplus from the receipts, and this increased the association's balance to $35,000, including a $10,000

Robert Lincoln McNeil
Re-elected A.D.M.A. Treasurer

war bond. The executive committee authorized the purchase of a $10,000 treasury certificate.

The coming year's budget was set at receipts of $50,945 and disbursements of $44,255.

Mr. McNeil also told of the active program of payroll savings which members of the association have set up to the extent of 7.5 percent of their aggregate payrolls. This and the companies' donation of advertising space to the war bonds campaigns were appreciated by the Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Morgenthau, jr., in a telegram read to the convention by Mr. Searle.

Legislative Matters

The numerous statutory and directive requirements laid on the drug industry in the exigencies of war were sketched by James G. Flanagan, general counsel and chairman of the legislative committee, and the task of complying with their demands for data was outlined.

Practical administrative attitudes on the part of war agencies were of

James G. Flanagan
A.D.M.A. Legislative Chairman

help in meeting the exigent requirements. But the industry had difficulties with certain OPA interpretations in connection with the pricing of new articles under GMPR and the philosophy of applying price-control statutes to the regimentation of profits, rather than the stabilization of prices. The trend toward specific price ceilings was discussed by Mr. Flanagan, who told of the cooperation of a unit from his committee in this work.

Mention was made of the position of the Bureau of Internal Revenue that application for drawback of alcohol tax cannot be made when a nonbeverage product has been made, but must await actual sale of the product. Mr. Flanagan also told of State legislative programs aimed at extending and facilitating rights to damages under product liability and at levying of sales or use taxes on goods from interstate commerce. He pointed out that recent activities of the Food and Drug Administration indicate that drug preparations shipped in bulk must be labeled as 503-a requires, or every detail of the exemption provision must be complied with.

An exhaustive analysis of the attitude of the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Trade Commission toward labeling and advertising which do not give full consideration to the health hazards of a drug was given by Donald S. Whitney, of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, in a summary of court decisions in the Marmola cases.

WPB Drug Controls

An informative outline of the position of various drugs which the War Production Board has found it desirable to restrict was given by Fred J. Stock, chief of the Drug and Cosmetic Section of the Chemical Division. He said:—

I am happy to again have an opportunity to talk with you. After two years of Washington, working to get out the production necessary to meet the demands of our army and navy, the needs of our Allies under lend-lease and our neighbors of the Western Hemisphere countries, European neutrals and our own civilians, I am convinced that industry must play a larger and more active part in our program. We in Washington can only direct, channel and guide—the actual production must be done by men such as you.

I am happy to report that today we have a better picture of the total needs for drugs than ever before.

Our work in coordinating the total needs of army, navy, lend-lease, export, and civilian has been greatly aided by the cooperation of the several agencies mentioned. Programs of these agencies are being more realistically presented. Definite programs are now being presented and I am confident that as time goes on you in industry and those of us in War Production Board will be better prepared to meet the demands.

As to the total demands, I believe that we are close to the peak. I look for continued high activity in drug production for the duration. I don't believe that raw materials will be as short as they have been. Many individual agency demands will change but I don't think we will be called on to deliver quantities very far in excess of recent commitments.

I feel that the importance of civilian needs are receiving more consideration and I anticipate that important civilian requirements will be met as well or better than in the past.

I know you are always interested in the principal raw materials used by your industry. I therefore propose to comment on a few of them.

Alcohol

I believe that you need not expect further curtailment in supplies of ethyl alcohol; quantities which you are permitted to use will continue to be limited, but no further cuts appear imminent on ethyl alcohol. Isopropyl alcohol which may be used in some external preparations has been available in liberal amounts. Isopropyl alcohol is being used for rubbing alcohol compound. Ethyl alcohol for rubbing alcohol compound is being limited to 15 percent of base period use; I do not anticipate a change in this quota.

Glycerin

On glycerin, one of our most critical commodities, long-term prospects are black; fats and oils for increased production are not available, and I feel that the industry will have to continue to get along on 60 percent of the base period use. I do not look for further cuts. Recent activity by the U.S.P. and N.F. committees to cut the amount of glycerin in preparations is definitely helpful. On specialty products you might give consideration to reducing the glycerin content to meet the increased demand for medicinal products. Some alternate materials are available but toxicity must be checked and the alternates are not available in unlimited amount.

Sugar

Sugar has been a problem for your industry. Unless the industry can show a very strong essential use for sugar, I doubt if any relief can be expected until such time as the general shipping situation improves materially. Alternate material, such as glucose, has been made available to the industry although I do not feel that alternates from such

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products can be expected in ever-increasing amounts.

Alcohol, glycerin, and sugar are generally used in the industry chiefly for elixirs and syrups. Many products in these classes are also available in tablets. I urge you to promote tablet forms of medication and to cut consumption of elixirs and syrups thereby saving alcohol, glycerin, and sugar.

Containers

Containers continue to present a problem to the industry. The Containers Division takes the attitude that containers are to be made available for all products which the War Production Board permits to be manufactured. The type of container to be used must of war necessity be one using the least amount of critical material. Recently L-103A was issued to control inventories of containers in hands of packagers and glass manufacturers to two carloads or sixty days' requirements—whichever is the greater. This order was written to prevent the building of large inventories. I do not believe that this order will work any particular hardship on your industry, although it will act as a curb on those companies who are endeavoring to pile up supplies in excess of reasonable needs.

Types of paperboard used in cartons and packages will continue to reflect the critical short supply of kraft pulp. From recent experience in the cosmetic industry, I don't look for an order limiting size of cartons (the food and drug act controls many cartons). I think that you in industry must conserve paper and paper products. Cut your use wherever possible. By such action you will make a real contribution.

Rubber Closures

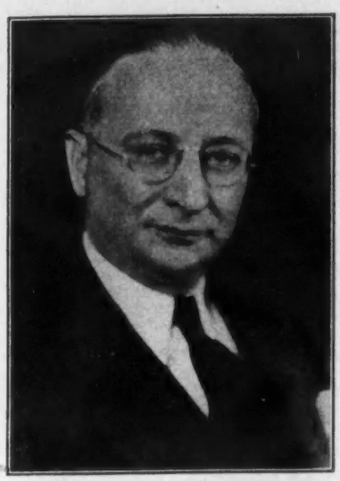
We have discussed the problem of rubber for biological closures with the Rubber Director's office and we are confident that rubber will be made available for these essential and important products.

Edible Oils

Rationed foods under OPA order No. 16, which includes meat products, pancreas, liver, soybean oil, peanut oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, and lard, may present a serious problem for your industry. My contact with OPA on this subject leads me to believe that present thinking of OPA on these items is not to curtail pharmaceutical products. The number of points given to members of your industry has not been sufficient for all needs for the period. I understand that favorable consideration will be given to any reasonable request for additional points. The order is too new, however, to evaluate the effects.

Allocation Trends

I believe I should comment on some of the products consumed by your industry but before doing so, I would like to say that it has been necessary for the War Production Board to put additional materials under control. The Chemicals Division has a great many chemicals under allocation. I personally like allocation orders since all uses of



Dr. A. W. Lescohier
A.D.M.A. First Vice-President

the commodity under allocation are shown and it is possible to evaluate the importance of the use and availability of possible alternate materials. Although allocations cause considerable work for industry and the War Production Board, I believe the results are worth the effort. The Chemicals Division is giving serious consideration to simpler forms and the elimination of individual applications wherever possible. We in our section hope to simplify applications on some of our orders.

While I am on the subject of orders, I know industry is busy and that personnel of all types is short. I feel that I should tell you that some of the orders have been issued to protect part of the

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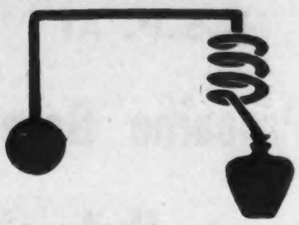

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industry from a few members who have attempted to use a favorable position to their own commercial advantage for the present or for the postwar period. A few members of the industry have tried to put themselves in an advantageous position by increasing inventories, making long term contracts, extending ratings and various other devices or so-called "smart buying." We are in a war and I have no respect for any company which attempts these sharp practices. You complain of government red tape, regulations, and control. Yet many of these controls are brought on you by your own actions. It is time that individual companies started to think in terms of the national need for drugs and our national and international governmental commitments. War Production Board's job is to get out the production needed to win the war—your job is the same. I think we all agree on that! Let's play the game fair! Let's work together on that job! I have kept what I

John S. Zinsser
A.D.M.A. Second Vice-President

call an "open door" policy. Any one of you can come in to talk over your problems—yes, to give us your comments on our regulations.

Let's look at some of the supply situations on the important drugs.

'Sulfa' Drugs

The "Sulfa" drugs, I am happy to report, are in increasingly good supply. Sulphadiazin was in quite limited supply at the close of the year. Due to increased production planned in mid 1942, we have been able to give increasing amounts to the war needs and still have increasing supplies for civilians. I look for further increases in supplies of sulphadiazin. Sulphathiazole was not as critical as sulphadiazin—there has been some maldistribution which has been partly corrected; I look for further correction, and I hope voluntarily, which will give more equitable distribution.

Atabrine

Atabrine (quinacrine) production has been recently greatly expanded. Last November production was stepped up in cooperation with the English to meet the anticipated world demand. Increased demands appeared shortly after the first of the year and further expansion was needed—in cooperation with other agencies involved, we expanded production to meet the new estimated demands. Quinacrine will be available under the labels of Merrell, Stearns, Abbott, Lilly, and Squibb. I feel that quinacrine is not the perfect antimalarial and members of the industry are urged to push research to solve the malaria problem.

Quinine

Quinine is being reserved for our army and navy. Every druggist in the country has been asked to voluntarily contribute his stocks of quinine and other cinchona alkaloids (except quinidine, which may be reserved for cardiac conditions) to the quinine pool; your salesmen calling on drug stores can be of real service by encouraging all drug stores to donate their quinine and other cinchona alkaloids to the quinine pool. A number of manufacturers have contributed their stocks to the quinine pool. Many of you have disposed of your stocks to the army or navy or Defense Supplies Corporation. A few of you are holding small stocks. I suggest you donate them to the quinine pool.

Vitamins

Vitamins I believe deserve some comments. Vitamin C has been under allocation since December 15. This action was necessitated by sudden heavy lend-lease demands. We have met those demands as well as heavy military demands. Production increases have made this possible. Currently your industry is getting quantities which offset the curtailment necessary at the institution of the vitamin C order.

Riboflavin was placed under allocation April 1. Frankly, this order was necessitated by "scare" buying on the part of this industry and the food industry. I feel that supplies are ample to meet both needs provided maldistribution is not present. We plan to prevent maldistribution by our riboflavin order.

Thiamine hydrochloride has been in liberal supply; however, food uses for this vitamin have increased. I feel, though, that there will be ample production to meet all requirements.

Other items on which maldistribution is having its effect are nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide which previously have been in good supply; however, the food program is taking very large quantities. There is also considerable pyramiding of requirements on the part of both food and pharmaceutical industries. I believe we are heading for trouble on nicotinic acid and nicotinic acid amide.

The picture on "A" and "D" remains about the same with a small decrease in the availability of vitamin A. The minor vitamins are available. Pyridoxin (vitamin B-6) has caused considerable difficulty. We have been unable to get additional production because no one knows exactly the value of this vitamin.

Vitamins in Foods

The food hearings on the standards for bread and flour started on April 19, 1943, in Washington. I am confident from the fact developed at these hearings that all bread and flour will be enriched. This enrichment program is going to take large quantities of vitamins; however, these demands are fairly well known. If we can have the cooperation of all users of vitamins, proper distribution of these vitamins can be made, and I feel that we can meet requirements of the pharmaceutical and food ship to either.

There has been considerable written lately about the controversy over vitamins between the Drugs and Cosmetics Section of the Chemicals Division and the Department of Agriculture. I find that Agriculture wanted to take over the production and distribution of vitamins in order to assure themselves that the food programs would be met. I can understand their viewpoint, but I believe that vitamin production presents chemical problems which can best be met in the Chemicals Division of War Production Board. This problem of vitamin control which arose out of the issuance of executive order setting up a Food Administrator on December 5, 1942, is pretty well resolved now. Production and distribution of vitamins will remain in our section of the Chemicals Division. Since the Department of Agriculture has an important claim on the production of vitamins, they will have a very definite voice in the establishment of the allocation policy. They will not, however, make statements on how the vitamins are to be used by the pharmaceutical industry once an agreement is reached on the quantity to go to the pharmaceutical industry.

I feel that members of the industry have taken the vitamin volume for granted. I think you might give serious consideration to vitamins in your future executive discussions. In this connection, I would like to present a few questions for your consideration:

1. With increased availability of vitamins in food and broader product distribution, will demand for individual vitamin products decrease?
2. Has a peak been reached in vitamin volume?
3. Will the trend be toward individual vitamins for specific therapeutic purposes?
4. What will happen to vitamin volume in a period of decreased purchasing power?

Caffeine

To get back to individual materials which you use—caffeine and theobromine continue to be available in sufficient quantities to fill all medicinal uses.

Citric Acid

Citric acid supplies remain very limited and I believe the industry will receive less of this material than they have in the past.

Bismuth Salts

When bismuth metal went under allocation there was a mad rush on the part of the industry to protect themselves on bismuth salts. This action necessitated our placing bismuth salts under allocation. It appears that we will have to limit pharmaceutical use of bismuth salts to a level somewhat below 1942 consumption. However, bismuth required for antisyphilitic therapy will be granted in full.

Salicylates

Phenol remains critical. Although we have been able to fill requirements for straight medicinal use of phenol, we have not been able to get enough phenol to make unlimited supplies of aspirin and other salicylates. We took rather drastic cuts in phenol during last May, June, July, and August. We could do this because our stocks were in good position. We are currently getting 70 percent of 1941 requirements. We do not look for further cuts but I think it will be several months before we can hope to get any higher percentage of phenol for salicylates.

There are a great many other commodities which could be commented on but I do not wish to burden you with too lengthy a report.

To sum up:—I think the supply picture is clearing; more definite programs are being developed. We always have a reasonable chance of meeting a known program. The industry has done a grand job in meeting the heavy burdens placed upon them; for the most part the action of the industry has been on a broad, high plane of maximum warwork, maximum contribution to war effort. It is only occasionally that I see a case of personal or individual drive for special power or favor. I have always spoken frankly to you as a group and as individuals. We, in our work, are trying sincerely to be as honest, fair, and frank as we know how to be. Any evidence of lack of these qualities on the part of a company deserves our rebuke. We do it for your good—not ours. I have a great confidence in this industry; the challenge to you is great. I know you will meet that challenge and supply the drugs needed.

OPA Procedures

In the view of Joseph D. Coppock, chemicals and drugs price executive of the Office of Price Administration, the recent *OPD* editorial criticism of OPA as being "too soft" in price controlling did not jibe with the belief of the trade—the *OPD* comment was aimed at the general retail situation. Mr. Coppock also noted that many things were laid as faults of OPA with which it had nothing to do—food matters, for example. He gave an outline of the agency's statutory purpose and its procedures thereunder.

Particular stress was laid on the duty to prevent increases of prices, and increases, Mr. Coppock said, are but sparingly granted, and then only when their application covers the whole of an industry and their necessity fits in with the costs of the majority. He told of the effects on OPA procedure of the President's recent "hold-the-line" order.

Price orders soon to be issued cover soaps (on a brands basis), and the long-pending automatic pricing of new drugs and cosmetics.

Mr. Coppock was of the opinion that any "softness" on the part of OPA was being eliminated, but that the policy of cooperating with business would be continued. Declaring that the prevention of inflation was most important, especially in the long view, he said that prospects of that achievement were looking up.

Detailed information on the setup and working plan of OPA in relation to the drug trade was given by Lehan K. Tunks, chief counsel in the Chemicals and Drug Branch.

Court Review of Orders

The special plan of court review for OPA orders, outlined by Mr. Tunks, leads to an emergency court of appeals composed of three circuit court justices; Federal district courts have no jurisdiction; there can be no stay by injunction. The process of making an appeal is set forth in the statute. The general appellate rule that no new evidence is considered applies.

If an OPA regulation is set aside on appeal, it remains in force for thirty days, and the administrator may meanwhile issue a revised order correcting the fault noted by the court. Certiorari proceedings may be taken in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Power of Investigation

OPA finds it necessary to ask price questions widely, Mr. Tunks said, not as a fishing for violations, but to get adequate information on which to determine the need for a regulation and the necessary degree of control. Data are sought on cost, profit, and price on a 1941 basis. These must be got from individual sellers and so on, because general records of prices have not been found satisfactory. Data may be sought under the statute by means of subpena or of an order; the latter is generally used. All information must be held strictly confidential.

An outline of the forthcoming orders on automatic pricing of new drugs and cosmetics was given by Mr. Tunks, and the distinction between voluntary and involuntary changes in size was discussed also by Mr. Flanagan in the light of the President's "hold-the-line" order. Mr. Tunks said that, if the new order doesn't work even on a basis established by OPA, changes can be made.

Manpower Problems

It is the task of the War Manpower Commission, said Lawrence A. Appley, executive director, first to ascertain as accurately as possible the real needs for warfare, war production, and civilian processes of a descending scale of essentiality. The determination must be made quantitatively and qualitatively and with consideration for the time and place of needs. The military part of the problem is relatively simple. The remainder depends on the adequacy and reliability of information got from employers via USES 270, which is often exaggerated. The needs are grouped for localities on the basis of information received. The big question is whether to move work to localities of oversupply of men or move men to the work, the latter offering a variety of social difficulties.

The impending prime needs for men, Mr. Appley said, sum up at more than 10,000,000 for the armed forces, 20,000,-

M. C. Eaton
A.D.M.A. Third Vice-President

000 supporting workers, and 9,000,000 for agriculture (with a harvest peak of 12,000,000)—and there aren't enough to go around. This brings up problems of substitutes—women, older men, physically handicapped, and this reservoir of supply must be measured by what employers say they will use, a factor much complicated by difficult guessing.

The WMC scheme for making the supply of manpower meet the needs is in a way a patchwork quilt, Mr. Appley admitted, but the patchwork has a definite pattern. The crux of the problem is in the community, the plant; the scheme must be made to work locally through stabilization plans, of which more than sixty-five are now in operation. The success of such undertakings depends on the thoroughness with which the community constructs and applies the plan. WMC finds it difficult to get interest for or approval of stabilization plans in many communities. It is reluctant to inaugurate a nationwide plan, but some centralization is often at least temporarily necessary; cooperation is most helpful. But, the locality must do the job in spite of the desire of many to take orders only from Washington.

Student Deferment

The entire question of student deferment is being reconsidered by WMC, Mr. Appley said. The ever-changing scene and resulting squeeze of military needs handicaps a program.

By the end of 1943 all physically right men between eighteen and thirty-eight will be in the armed forces, or in absolutely essential positions in absolutely essential operations. The latter will require about 1,500,000 persons. But, the armed forces must have their quotas, and employers must study manning tables and apply these and withdrawal schedules—and make use of workers from other categories.

President Searle said that the executive committee had approved a resolution that WMC give full attention to the problem of an adequate supply of pharmacy graduates.

The show of hands asked for by Lt. Col. Ralph R. Patch, chief of the Army procurement district service branch, indicated that not very many of the drug manufacturers present had completed manning tables or replacement schedules. The procedure in this respect was outlined by Lt. Col. Patch, who told of the necessary bulletins to be consulted and forms to be used.

Only essential jobs in essential work will stand up under the demands of the armed forces; employers must train replacements whenever possible, and reach a full under-

standing with their local boards. When everything required had been done every effort should be made, up to presidential petition, to retain really essential men.

Scientific Aspects

The scientific section of the association had a streamlined session Sunday forenoon under the chairmanship of D. M. Copley, reviewing work done because of necessity, although wartime conditions had made the orderly process of research secondary.

Bismuth Assays

The subcommittee on inorganic chemicals and medicinals reported through J. B. Fullerton work done on the N. F. assay method for tablets of bismuth salts. Its conclusions were that the method was troublesome to some operators and less satisfactory than a method suggested to replace it.

Organic Constants

Studies were reported by L. A. Watt, chairman of the subcommittee on organic chemicals and medicinals, on the melting point of antipyrin and the boiling-point range of methyl salicylate, both by U.S.P. methods. The melting-point statement, 110° to 112.5° C., was suggested and the boiling range, 90 percent between 219° and 224° C.

The subcommittee started work on the establishment of identification tests for the several "sulfa" drugs.

Ferments

The subcommittee on glandular products and ferments, headed by Frederic Fenger, reported a new N.F. standard reference rennin, and noted some work on diastose assays.

Vitamins

Work on the assay of the vitamin B complex was reported by the vitamins subcommittee, headed by A. D. Emmett.

Botanical Assays

The botanical drugs subcommittee through R. A. Cain, chairman, reported further on the assay of ipomea, jalap, and podophyllum and preparation of their resins. The resins made met N.F. standards. Further study was deemed necessary on the resin assay of ipomea and podophyllum and the acid-insoluble ash content of podophyllum.

Study of the U.S.P. ash requirement for powdered extract of glycyrrhiza also was reported. These resulted in an increase in the officially allowed content. A study of methods is continuing.

Melting-Point Standards

The subcommittee on physical tests and standards reported through Joseph Rosin, chairman, the start of work to prepare melting-point standard reference lots of acetanilide, acetophenetidin, caffeine, sulphanilamide, sulphapysidin, and vanillin.

Contact Work

For the combined contact committee, the chairman, F. O. Taylor, reported on the interim meetings in Detroit and New York, on its recommendation that the restriction be removed from the volume of multiple-dose containers for U.S.P. injections; the official general notice on tablet diluents; on vitamin assays (asking tentative adoption of those proposed). A subcommittee was formed to participate in a cooperative study of the biologic assay of digitalis.

At the session of the scientific section, George D. Beal discussed coordinated assay methods for arsenic and iodine. E. Fullerton Cook told of the U.S.P. plans relative to vitamins and harmones; and Justin L. Powers reported the N.F. movement to curtail the use of glycerin. Dr. Elmer L. Sevringhaus, of the A.M.A. council on pharmacy and chemistry, urged a cooperative study of dosage determinations for vitamins and harmones with a view of simplification.

The section's simplification work was reported to be going well. Creation of a subcommittee on replacement materials was asked.

Biologics in Warfare

The place of biologic drugs in warfare was told before the biologic section by Dr. M. V. Veldee, chief of the division of biologics control of the National Institute of Health.

The program of the biologics section covered the customary subcommittee reports, special emphasis lying on the consideration of serum-albumin, plasma, and other blood substitutes. There was a discussion of cooperative studies combined pertussis vaccine and diphtheria toxoid introduced by W. A. Feirer.

Therapeutic Research

An exposition of the essentiality of research for therapeutic progress was given by Dr. Austin E. Smith, secretary of the A.M.A. council in pharmacy and chemistry, with the following summation:—

Progressive therapeutics depends on research, but at the same time it is a marked stimulant for promoting research. Through research will come much of the postwar advancement which may occur in medicine and allied sciences, drug manufacturing, and educational centers. Successful competition will depend not only on cooperation, leadership, and a shrewd business sense, but on an adequate appreciation

Thurston Merrell
A.D.M.A. Executive Committeeman

of one's opportunities, limitations, and the value of fostering research by providing grants and fellowships. Much material assistance can be provided with mutual gain for all participants when fellowships are established. This gain may extend past current problems into life-long associations. If the manufacturer recognizes his opportunities and obligations and forges ahead to challenge or accept them instead of remaining on the defensive, there will be less likelihood of being fettered by dictatorial demands.

Each one interested in research and therapeutics has responsibilities peculiar to himself, but there are few, regardless of occupation, who at the completion of a job well done do not feel as Pasteur, who said of the researcher, "It is indeed a hard task when you believe you have found an important scientific fact and are feverishly anxious to publish it, to constrain yourself for days, weeks, years sometimes, to fight with yourself, to try to ruin your own experiments and only to proclaim your discovery after having exhausted all contrary hypotheses. But when, after so many efforts, you have at last arrived at certainty, your joy is one of the greatest which can be felt by a human soul, and the thought that you will have contributed to the honor of your country renders that joy still deeper."

Education and the War

War has exerted a variety of influences on higher education, said Dr. Franklin Bliss Snyder, president of Northwestern University; it has brought about an acceleration of programs; it has revealed weaknesses in the system—lack of decision, blurred foci, deficiencies in the 3 R's and other basics. It has brought out, too, the importance of physical fitness, shown that the man of sound body is not only a better killer, but also a better thinker than his weaker associates. War has laid emphasis on the scientific and technical in comparison with the humanities, with liberal education. But, there is the possibility that scientific bases will give liberals more ability to think straight.

War has somewhat curtailed research, Dr. Snyder said, but its effect has been more a shifting, a mobilization, which will be good for the future. It has had the wholly beneficial effect of making everything subject to question, something from which substantial results may be expected. War has brought out the best qualities of youth, and Dr. Snyder could see no cause for worrying over trusting the post-war world to the younger generation.

Ignorance and stupidity in human relations are the real foes of humanity, said Dr. Snyder; they can be ousted by research. He laid down as tomorrow's demands on education (1) recognition of the significance of the vocational, practical, and useful; (2) attention to the proper development of physical fitness; (3) research enthusiasm.

Pharmacal Educational Needs

The objections and processes of the American Foundation for Pharmacal Education were briefly explained by Dr. E. L. Newcomb, who declared that these were directed to the fundamentals of the manpower problem of the drug industry. The number of pharmacists has been reduced from more than 100,000 to 80,000; pharmacal schools are graduating but 1,600 a year, against 3,000 a few years ago. The problem is in part one of getting funds for teaching institutions, but more largely that of getting students. The National Pharmacy Scholarship Committee offers a booklet on "Pharmacy as a Career." It is probable that the functions of this committee will be absorbed by the foundation.

A survey of emergent needs of pharmacal colleges, Dr. Newcomb said, indicates a need for $340,000 annually for three years. He asked

S. DeWitt Clough
A.D.M.A. Executive Committeeman

manufacturers to respond understandingly in the solicitation campaign shortly to be started.

Military Medicine

An informative insight into the needs of the armed forces for doctors and drugs was afforded by a symposium on "Military Medicine" this forenoon. This was conducted by Col. Clifford V. Morgan, deputy chief for material, Supply Service, Office of the Surgeon-General of the Army, who, with Lieut. Col. Leslie D. Harrop, of the same service had arranged for the participation of several medical officers of the army and the navy.

The scheme of the plans division of the army was told in detail by Col. Arthur B. Welsh of the operations service. The division operates in overseas service, handles matters of equipment, organization, personnel, training, and mobilization—among many other things—and has the task of initially meeting the needs of stations, and theatres and that of maintaining adequate supplies. Its motto is "too much; early" in order that there shall be no lack; a two-year excess is the goal.

Hospitalization represents 238,000 station beds and 103,500 in general hospitals. Fixed facilities in the theatres have about 95,000 beds, and a total of some 235,000 is projected.

Aviation Medicine

The special demands of aviation on the medical service were told by Col. Walter S. Jensen, acting air surgeon. He explained the physiological and physical and biochemical problems presented by the subjecting of fliers to high altitudes and quick changes therefrom or thereto and to rapid movement and shakings.

The selection of men for flying was explained as a medical problem, physical and psychical. The effects of barometric pressures were compared with the popularly styled "bends." The prophylactic and sustaining usefulness of oxygen was related.

The war tasks of aviation medicine, Col. Jensen said, are (1) to place the right man properly in the right place; (2) to keep him fit; (3) to develop physical aids for fliers' well-being and to train men in their use. He felt that developments under war conditions would be useful in the practice of medicine in postwar days.

Col. Morgan illustrated by charts how the Army Service forces, formerly the Service of Supply, through scores of divisions and subdivisions, meets today's problems of continuing what the medical department of the army has done since the Revolutionary War—handle its own supplies. The catalog of the A.S.F., he said, comprises some 8,000 items.

Treatment of Burns

Progress in the emergency and definitive treatment of burns, an increasing casualty of war, was reviewed by Capt. E. G. Hakansson, of the navy medical corps. His experience in this connection takes in Pearl Harbor where there were some 350 cases of burns.

The use of morphine to ease pain and give mental as well as physical rest is the first step in satisfactory treatment and aids to avoid shock, which is the greatest danger in flash burns. Shock must have blood plasma or serum-albumin. Opinions run over a wide range on surface treatment of flash burns. Capt. Hankansson reviewed the steps since 1925 through tannic acid alone and in various combinations to offset its lack of antiseptic action, through gentian violet and triple dye, sulphonamides, codliver oil, paraffin, petrolatum, bentonite, boric acid, and other agents. The lesson of the Boston night-club fire were related by the speaker.

Tannic acid has lost support because of the evidence of its toxicity on the liver; it is worse in jelly form, Capt. Hankansson said, but safe in fast-drying application in combination with silver nitrate. Treatment of

Carleton H. Palmer
A.D.M.A. Executive Committeeman

a burn as an open wound to be protected against infection is the method mostly favored in the navy. Sulphonamides locally are not effective because counteracted by the para-aminobenzoic acid formed by the injured cells.

The current navy treatment of flesh burns is boric acid ointment, or petrolatum on pressure pads, as emergency treatment, with morphine hypodermatically and sulphadiazin orally. The definitive treatment for a burn that can be treated as an open wound is gentle cleansing and then application of petrolatum covered gauze layers; for a closed type the method is to effect tanning rapidly, if possible, by spraying with tannic acid and silver nitrate. One trouble is that boric acid ointment is too stiff under the coldness of high altitudes.

The ideal treatment is still to come, Capt. Hakansson said. It will combine relief from pain, reduction of serum loss, prevention of contamination, destruction of infection, harmlessness to the tissues, and promotion of clear healing.

Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the A.M.A. *Journal*, argued for a larger degree of autonomy for the medical

department of the army. He also would have the Office of War Information do a better job in relation to military medical matters and in a general substitution of information for propaganda as its production.

Transportation

Reporting as chairman of the committee on transportation, F. P. Campbell said that basic rates had not been changed for the drug industry, but that the 10 percent general suspension had some effect. He said that relations with carriers were pleasant and cooperative, also because of an able advisory committee, relations with ODT and WPB were marked by complete understanding.

Cars are not too plentiful, Mr. Campbell said; too many are tied up for storage of materials at war plants. Because motor carriers did not get ICC approval of higher rates they have introduced special changes. Truck detention is an increasing problem and may lead to penalization. Rail-motor coordination makes some slight progress.

Memorials

The committee on memorials to deceased members, through its chairman, George Simon, paid tribute to the memory of Lawrence T. Clarke, George L. Genz, George Y. Hutchins, Henry C. Lovis, Frank L. H. Nason, Thomas O'Donnell, and George H. Rose.

President John G. Searle, of G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, presided at the three general sessions of the convention. Dr. A. W. Lescohier, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, was toastmaster at the dinner Tuesday evening. S. DeWitt Clough, of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, presided at the Monday luncheon session. John S. Zinsser, of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, officiated at the Tuesday luncheon session.

Hon. C. Wayland Brooks, United States senator from Illinois, spoke at the dinner on various phases of the national war program and contemporary politicoeconomics. Dr. Anton J. Carlson, of the Department of physiology, University of Chicago, scheduled to speak on "How May We Improve Our Respective Performances for a Better National Health," was reported apparently to have mistaken White Sulphur Springs as the meeting place.

—O-P-D—

Searle & Co. Adds Dr. Boys to Staff

Dr. Floyd E. Boys has become affiliated with G. D. Searle & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturers, Chicago, as assistant medical director. Dr. Boys has been on the faculty of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, where he has been in charge of surgical research for the last four years. He received his M. D. at Northwestern University and his bachelor of science degree at Harvard College. Following his graduation, he had five years of hospital practice in medicine and surgery, during which time he obtained a master of science degree at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Boys

Dr. Boys then went into active general practice for two years, before joining the medical faculty of the University of Virginia.

—O-P-D—

Baker Midwest Fellowship Awarded to Miss Griffing

Margaret Elizabeth Griffing, Lexington, Ky., has been named recipient of the Baker Midwestern Research Fellowship. Miss Griffing will work under Dr. Mellon at Purdue University on a problem involving adsorption on precipitates obtained by organic reagents. Prof. H. H. Willard, of the University of Michigan, is chairman of the midwest committee for awarding the J. T. Baker Chemical Company Fellowships. During the many years in which Baker fellowships have been awarded, this is the first time the award has been made to a woman candidate.

Army Surgeon General May Be Gen. N.T. Kirk

OPD Washington Bureau

Brig. Gen. Norman Thomas Kirk, of Maryland, was nominated by President Roosevelt May 3 to succeed Maj. Gen. James C. Magee as Surgeon General of the Army. Gen. Magee's four-year term expires June 1.

Gen. Kirk, commanding officer of the Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Mich., since last July, will have the temporary rank of a major general. An outstanding surgeon, he was at one time chief of the orthopedic section of Walter Reed Hospital here.

He was born January 3, 1888, at Rising Sun, Md., and was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1910. Two years later he was commissioned in the Army Medical Reserve, and on May 22, 1913, began his regular duties as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps.

—O-P-D—

Chemical Allocations For May Listed

—Continued from page 3

year granted. All consumers in the same end-use class received the same percentage grant for use. Because of excessive inventories or other causes not all individual consumers were granted the right to buy new material to the amount indicated.

Acetic Anhydride

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested except the following:—cellulose acetate yarn (granted in part—97 percent); and cellulose acetate plastice and films (granted in part—96 percent).

Acrylic Resins

Allocated in full for leather finishes for work shoes and other special coating applications, dentures, surgical equipment, industrial goggle lenses, industrial machine guards, fountain pen barrels, drafting instruments, and industrial inspection light shields.

Allocation Order M-260, as amended and issued under date of April 19, 1943, removed the restrictions on the use, processing, delivery, or acceptance of delivery of acrylic resin scrap, but the War Production Board reserves the right to issue special directions on its use as the need for such special directions may develop.

Acrylonitrile

None allocated for civilian uses.

Alkanolamines

Alkanolamines were allocated as follows:—triethanolamine was granted in full for all uses. The use of diethanolamine as general plasticizers was cut 40 percent. All other uses for diethanolamine were granted. Monoethanolamine for civilian use was restricted to gas absorption and only 50 percent of the requests for gas absorption were allowed.

Aluminum Chloride, Anhydrous

Granted in full for fungicides. Denied for benzophenone and musk ketone and xylol.

Ammonia, Anhydrous

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ammonia, Aqua

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ammonium Sulphate

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Aniline

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Aromatic Petroleum Solvents

The requests for all grades of aromatic petroleum solvents were 16 percent above those of last month. Increased demands for coal-tar xylol contributed heavily to this situation. Since the supply of coal-tar xylol remained below the demand, it was necessary to continue the policy of allocation adopted last month, namely, the substitution of petroleum xylol for coal-tar wherever possible. Where such substitution was not possible certain civilian requests for xylol were denied. Hence this month 19 percent of all civilian requests was denied as against 11 percent last month.

Toluene range solvents were again allocated only to aircraft finishes, barrage balloons, synthetic rubber, wire and cable impregnation. From information available concerning the supply of toluene range solvents, it is apparent that future allocations will be restricted even further. All other grades of aromatic petroleum solvents were allocated for all but non-essential uses. Uses for which allocations were denied were:—household furniture, dry cleaning, civilian clothing, household furnishings, certain kitchen and laundry equipment, rcreation and amusement equipment, and non-classifiable end uses.

Arsenic

The allocation for the second quarter was reported last month.

Ascorbic Acid

Civilian medicinal and B.E.W. export medicinal granted 100 percent, adjusted to 1942 used. Food fortification (civilian) granted 50 percent adjusted to 1942 use.

Barium Chlorate

Granted in full for chemical processing.

Benzene

Will be reported later.

Bismuth Chemicals

Granted in full for essential medicinal and industrial uses. Granted in part for cosmetics (50 percent).

Butadiene

None allocated for civilian use.

Caffeine

Granted in full for medicinals. Granted in part for beverage use (approximately one-third of average monthly 1941 consumption adjusted for inventory, materials obtained on toll agreement and doubtful importations).

Calcium Carbide

Granted in full for acetic anhydride, neoprene, vinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloride, acetylene for welding and cutting (adjustments made for inventories), perchlorethylene and for chemicals other than those specifically mentioned in this report (subject to inventory adjustment). Granted in part for acetic acid (after consultation with the Alcohol and Solvents Section of the Chemicals Division to determine the over all situation with respect to acetic anhydride requirements and the supplies of acetic acid from other sources). Granted in part for trichlorethylene, in quantities to maintain the desired stockpile of trichlorethylene.

Calcium Hypochlorite

Granted in part for sugar refinery (67 percent) and other essential civilian uses (90 percent).

Capryl Alcohol

No civilian uses were allowed.

Carbon Black, Furnace Type

Granted only for rubber compounding. Denied for all other uses.

Casein

Producers of casein were notified that they were authorized to deliver casein prior to May 15 subject only to Priority Regulation No. 1. Users of casein were notified that they were authorized to accept delivery of or use casein, prior to May 15, subject only to Priority Regulation No. 1.

Charcoal

Granted in full for all uses which it was requested.

Chemical Cotton Pulp

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, subject to relevant WPB orders.

Chloride of Lime

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Chlorinated Paraffin

Granted in full for oil additives.

Chlorine

The allocation of chlorine for the second three months was reported last month.

Coaltar

Permission granted to use tar for open hearth furnace fuel (100 percent), mould coating (100 percent), road tar (100 percent), saturant for roofing (100 percent), miscellaneous (100 percen), and wood preserving (5 percent). Permission granted to use tar where equipment for recovery of acids is not available at present, where fuel oils are not available for replacing tar as fuel, or where topped tar cannot be used in place of crude tar.

Coaltar Oil

Permission granted to ship creosote oil for wood preserving purposes where equipment for recovery of acids is not available at present.

Copper Chemicals

The allocation for the second quarter was reported last month.

Dichlorethyl Ether

Granted in full for anaesthetics. Denied for cleaning compounds.

Diphenylamine

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Ethyl Cellulose

Granted in full for heat sealing compound (special type, 3.97 percent of total allocation), ceramic label compound (special type, 0.09 percent of total allocation), and sterilizable adhesive gauze (1.16 percent of total allocation). Denied for all other civilian uses.

Formaldehyde

Will be reported later.

Furfural

The following restrictions were necessary on civilian uses for furfural:—Resin manufacturing was reduced 25 percent, hydrogenation 50 percent, and miscellaneous chemical manufacturing 50 percent.

Glycerin

(Administered by Food Distribution Administration: FDO 34.)

1. Phthalic alkyd resins (100 percent for uses allowed under M-139); 2. Phenolic resins (100 percent for uses allowed under M-246); 3. Drugs and Pharmaceuticals—patent medicines, syrups, liniments (60 percent of base period), gelatin capsules and suppositories (100 percent of requests), U.S.P., N.F. and N.N.R. preparations (60 percent of base period), basic chemicals (100 percent of requests), bottle glycerin (limited to 1 and 2 oz. bottles), all others (60 percent of base period); 4. Synthetic Resins other than M-139 and M-246 (allowed for same end uses as allowed by Protective Coatings Section for resins under M-139 and M-246); 5. Ester Gums (allowed for same end uses as allowed by Protective Coatings Section for resins under M-139 and M-246); 6. Rubber Products (100 percent of requests); 7. Gaskets and Cork Liners—crown liners (none), gaskets (cork, 80 percent of requests; fiber, 100 percent of requests), cork products other than crown liners (80 percent of requests); 8. Cellulose Films—cellophane (45 percent of base period), meat casings (63 percent of requests), caps and bands (none); 9. Glassine and Greaseproof Paper—glassine (none for civilian use), greaseproof (none for civilian use), vegetable fibre, food wrapping (none for civilian use); 10. Printers' Rollers (90 percent of base period); 11. Printing Supplies—duplicate films, ink (50 percent of base period), duplicate rolls (80 percent of base period), stamp pad, writing and drawing ink (50 percent of base period); 12. Textile—dyes (10 percent of requests), printed cloth (25 percent of base period), dyeing and printing (25 percent of base period), surface active agents (25 percent of base period), sizing (25 percent of base period), wool oil (none), textile oils and cutting oils (textile oils none—100 percent requests for cutting oils for rayon acetate only); 13. Leather Products (40 percent of base period); 14. Adhesives—books and magazines (60 percent of base period), envelopes (60 percent or base period), coating, lining and sealing compounds (60 percent of base period), tablets and pads (none), shoes (100 percent of requests); 15. Paper other than Glassine and Greaseproof—sensitized (100 percent of requests), substitute for leather (40 percent of base period), others 50 percent of requests; 16. Emulsifiers for Margarin (100 percent of requests); 17. Miscellaneous Chemicals and Other Uses—triacetin (100 percent of requests), synthetic detergents (none), cutting oils and emulsifiers (100 percent of requests), sealing compounds other than adhesives (100 percent of requests), embalming fluids (limited to 1,150 pounds), lubricants (100 percent of requests), fluids (100 percent of requests), plasticizers (100 percent of requests), packing compounds (100 percent of requests), reconstructed oils (none for wool oil—100 percent for dyes), welding electrodes (100 percent of requests), soldering flux (100 percent of requests), recoil solution (none for civilian use), research (100 percent of requests), cement, paste and type (screen end use), core oil (none); 18. Resale as Glycerin (for sales under 1,150 pounds as permitted under FDO-34).

Uses denied are:—cosmetics, dentrifices, lotions, beverages, flavors, candy and all edible products except margarine, gum, shaving cream, tablet and pad adhesives, tobacco, emulsifiers for shortening, beverage crown caps, protective coatings for most civilian uses, soaps, shampoos and hair tonic.

Glycols

Ethylene glycol was granted for all uses except that civilian brake fluids were cut slightly and anti-freeze was allocated according to the previously set up schedule. Propylene glycol was restricted for civilian use to the extent of 60 percent in brake fluids, 40 percent in chemical manufacturing, 50 percent in toothpaste, 30 percent in drugs, and 85 percent in cosmetics. No propylene glycol was allowed for tobacco humectant. Diethylene glycol was cut 50 percent in general textile uses, 20 percent in chemical manufacturing, 45 percent in general plasticizers, and 35 percent as tobacco humectant. Use as cork humectant was denied. Triethylene glycol was unrestricted except that miscellaneous chemical manufacturing was cut 70 percent.

Hexahydric Alcohols

Requests for hexahydric alcohols were allowed in full except for excessive inventory requests and civilian resins which were cut to 50 percent. Noncrystalline sorbitol was allowed with the following restrictions:—esters were cut 50 percent, civilian gasketing was cut 50 percent and paper products, food substitutes, bottle crowns, cosmetics and textile uses were denied. Technical sorbitol was not allowed for civilian uses except for esters which were restricted to 50 percent of requests. Crystalline

sorbitol was allowed in small quantities only for pharmaceutical uses. No crystalline sorbitol was allowed for diabetic foods or resins.

Hexamethylenetetramine

Will be reported later.

Isobutyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested except for the following:—hydraulic brake fluids (very limited quantities allowed); and lacquer and thinner (denied).

Isopropyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Lithium Compounds

Will be reported later.

Meta Para Cresols and Cresylic Acids

Granted in part for medicinals (70 percent). Small amounts granted for chlorinated cresols and dyestuffs. Denied for disinfectants, insecticides, and all other civilian uses.

Methanol (Synthetic)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested except for automotive anti-freeze. Denied for automotive anti-freeze.

Methanol (Wood)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Methylethylketone

Granted in full for paper coatings, research, and gasoline inhibitors. Granted in part for dewaxing lubricating oils (46 percent), cleaners, removers (1 percent), and lacquer thinners-toluol substitutes (1 percent). Denied for waterproof sheeting, cellulose acetate sheets, rotogravure inks, synthetic rubber coatings, textiles, rubber accelerators, synthetic flavoring and medicinal.

Naphthalene

Granted in full for dye intermediates other than beta-naphthol. Granted in part for beta-naphthol (83 percent). Moth prevention granted 110 percent of second quarter of 1941 average consumption but this amount includes all government as well as civilian orders.

Naphthenic Acids and Naphthenates

Due to the easing of the situation in naphthenic acid, a more liberal allocation is now in effect. Subject to change without notice, requests for metallic naphthanates for civilian use are being granted in full, except inflated requests for inventory purposes.

Nitrocellulose

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, subject to relevant WPB orders, e.g. M-154. Handbags and belts (coated fabric), jewelry and novelties were denied.

Normal Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for photographic and reproduction products. Granted in part for butyl acetate (16 percent), dibutyl phthalate (8 percent), butyl cellosolve (15 percent), hydraulic brake fluids (60 percent), other butyl derivatives (58 percent), industrial protective coatings (9 percent), medicinal and pharmaceuticals (43 percent), resins and plastics (1 percent), textiles and coated fabrics (8 percent), chemical manufacture (48 percent), and printing inks (33 percent). Denied for cellulose acetate sheets.

Orthocresol

Granted in part for insecticides (18 percent). Small amounts granted for medicinals. Denied for dyes, coumarin and all other civilian uses.

Paraphenylphenolresins

Granted in full for insulation finishing varnishes, battery, cables, magnesium plants, and food, chemicals, medical, gasoline and water containers and closures. Denied for all other civilian uses, except abrasives where one consumer was allowed to use sub-standard resin from inventory.

Pentaerythritol

Will be reported later.

Perchloric Acid

Granted in full for metallurgical analytical use (except where inventories were satisfactory).

Petroleum Cresylic Acid

Granted in part for disinfectants and insecticides (50 percent).

Phenol

Granted in part for medicinal salicylates (70 percent of 1941 consumption), other medicinals (65 percent), chlorinated phenols (40 percent, but none for sapstain control), disinfectants and preservatives (40 percent), dyes (40 percent), and chemical manufacturing (25 percent).

Phenolic Resins

1. Laminates—Laminating material has been granted for essential civilian use in only a few instances where that material cannot as yet be replaced. This amounts to less than one-tenth of one percent of the total varnish allocated. Those requests were cut 25 percent.

2. Specialties—Due to the limited availability of phenol and other phenolic acids and the increasing military demands, both direct and indirect, very little resin could be allocated to essential civilian needs.

The extent of coverage granted, after inventories in excess of the average throughout the industry were taken into account, and the over-all production geared to the over-all availability of phenolic acids, is listed below:—

Granted in part for coil saturants, wire coatings and armature impregnants (75 percent), technical adhesives (75 percent), abrasives (90 percent), bonded and saturated asbestos structures (75 percent), lamp and tube basing (75 percent), bonding of composition cork (75 percent), miscellaneous highly essential uses (75 percent).

3. Molding Compound—Automotive and railway replacement parts (75 percent); essential civilian medical and health supplies (75 percent); essential agricultural equipment (75 percent); essential civilian and defense housing wiring devices and electrical parts (75 percent); closures for other than liquor and wine-extended material (75 percent); iron handle replacements (33 1/3 percent). Denied for the following:—Wall plates, liquor and wine closures, caster wheels, handles and knobs for stoves, handles for screw drivers and putty knives, cabinet hardware and builders hardware, plumbing supply parts, refrigerator hardware and civilian buttons (except for sub-standard material). Many other civilian items were denied that were considered either unessential or where other substitutable materials could be obtained.

4. Adhesives—None allocated for civilian use.

5. Protective Coatings—Will be reported later.

Phosphate Plasticizers

No civilian uses were granted except for small quantities of triphenyl phosphate for industrial and x-ray film.

Phosphorus

Requests for phosphorus during the month of May were granted 100 percent for essential foods such as yeast, sugar, cheese, butter also for fire retardants, activated carbon, dentifrices and water treatment chemicals.

Requests for use as acid leavening agents in the form of calcium acid phosphate were granted 100 percent of normal, using as a base period the year 1942. In the form of sodium acid pyrophosphate, requests were granted 90 percent of normal, using the same base period.

Requests for use in beverages were reduced to the basis of 1941 shipments. Requests for use in detergents, soaps and textiles were cut 50 percent.

Phthalate Plasticizers

Diethyl phthalate and dimethyl phthalate were allowed for civilian plastics to the extent of 50 percent of requests. Dibutyl phthalate were allowed only for cellophane, photographic film and food packaging. No civilian uses of any other phthalate plasticizer were allowed.

Phthalic Anhydride

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except dyes and intermediates. Granted in part for dyes and intermediates (56 percent).

Phthalic Alkyd Resins

To be reported later.

Polystyrene

Natural sytrene polymer was allocated in part for shoe adhesive, miscellaneous molded parts and medical items.

Synthetic styrene polymer was allocated in full for specific items where resistance to chemical attach is involved, and acid container closures received a 50 percent allocation. All other civilian applications were denied.

Polyvinyl Acetate

Allocation was granted 100 percent for latex substitute shoe adhesives, fiber milk containers, food packaging, pressure sensitive bandages, lagging, hearing aid batteries, drinking cups, hospital and crib sheeting, and air filters.

Polyvinyl Alcohol

Allocation was granted 100 percent for use in lacquer in manufacturing photographic plates, food packaging, pressure sensitive tape, dairy filters, dentures and fuel hose assemblies.

Polyvinyl Formal

Allocation was granted 100 percent for civilian motor wiring insulation.

Polyvinyl Butyral

Allocation was granted 100 percent for public transportation safety glass, chemical masking lacquer, and industrial goggles and face guards.'

Potassium Chlorate

Granted in full for chemical processing, commercial pyrotechnics, and explosives (excepting fireworks), laboratory and pharmaceutical uses (except where inventories were satisfactory).

Potassium Perchlorate

Granted in part for commercial explosives and pyrotechnics (none granted where inventories were satisfactory, or for fireworks use).

Pyrethrum

Distributed for agricultural use in accordance with uses permitted by new Food Production Order No. 11.

Pyridin

Allowed in full for reagents and sulfa drugs, allowed in part for vitamins (83 percent).

Riboflavin

Granted in full for civilian medicinal use, food fortification and research. Granted 50 percent for flour and bread and feed fortification. In these uses requests to use from inventory were granted 100 percent. Requests to accept delivery and use 200 grams or less granted in full.

Rotenone

Distributed on basis of existing inventories and insect infestations for agricultural uses, based on determination of requirements by Food Administration.

Saran

Allocations were made 100 percent for industrial acid and chemical resistant parts, copper replacement tubing and fittings, bonding for grinding wheels. Allocations were made 50 percent for automobile fuel lines, atomizer parts, refrigerator repairs, commercial fishing leaders and insect screens.

Secondary Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except the following:—hydraulic brake fluids (granted in part 50 percent); lubricants and rust inhibitors (granted in part 50 percent); rubber plasticizers (granted in part 33 percent); lacquers and thinners (granted in part 33 percent); and denied for solvents.

Shellac

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested, except for the following:—electrical insulation (granted in part 92 percent); hat stiffener (granted in part 67 percent); furniture (denied); miscellaneous polishes and finishes (denied); shelf goods (denied); bowling alleys (denied); and hair lacquers (denied).

Sodium Chlorate

Granted in full for chemical processing, commercial explosives (except fireworks), food processing, fumigation and disinfecting, laboratory reagent, metals alloying, refining, etching, pharmaceutical and medicinal uses (except where inventories were satisfactory).

Granted approximately 90 percent of requests for orgainze dyes, intermediates and inorganic colors, textile processing. Granted for weed-killing use in accordance with program agreed upon with U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Granted in part for soot-removing compounds.

Sodium Nitrate (Synthetic)

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Styrene

None allowed for civilian use.

Sulfamic Acid

Requests for sulfamic acid and its derivatives for the month of May were granted 100 percent for dyestuffs, flameproofed textiles, vitamins and leather. Limited quantities will be made available for weed-killer.

Ttertiary Butyl Alcohol

Granted in full for all uses for which it was requested.

Theobromine

Granted in full for medicinals.

Toluene

Will be reported later.

Vinyl Resins Containing Less than 92 Percent Vinyl Chloride

Granted 100 percent for civilian printing plates, protective coatings and adhesives for food, drug, chemical and beverage packaging, acidproof paint and tank linings, mending tape, shoe adhesives, basketball adhesives, combs, fountain pen parts, hospital sheeting, industrial aprons and public transportation upholstery. Any reductions in allocations for these uses were due to inventories or past usage.

Vinyl Resins Containing More Than 92 Percent Vinyl Chloride

Granted 100 percent for industrial wire and cable insulation, industrial tubings, temple rolls, catheters, dentures and food and beverage container sealing gaskets.

Vinyl Polymer Scrap

Civilian allocations were made 100 percent for crib sheeting, baby pants, food covers, civilian raincoats, nurses' aprons, baby carriage upholstery, pencil erasers, fountain pen sacs, shoe adhesives, labels, mending tape, food, drug, chemical and beverage packaging, Silex gaskets, beer tubing, public transportation upholstery, automobile topping, book binding and transcriptions.

—O-P-D—

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation's plants in Newark, Ohio, and Ashton, Rhode Island, have received renewals of the Army-Navy "E" award.

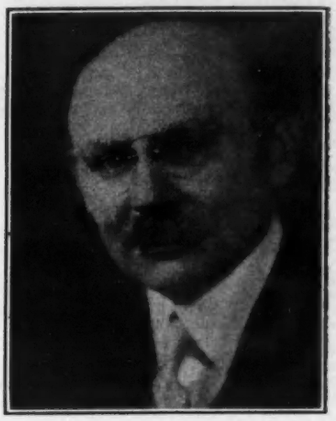
Obituaries

Dr. J. Leon Lascoff

Dr. J. Leon Lascoff, who served as president of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1936, died May 4 in his home, this city. He was seventy-five years of age.

Born in Vilna, Russian Poland, where he received his academic and pharmaceutical education, Dr. Lascoff came to New York in 1892, and worked for Hayes & Sons, this city, as a pharmacist, until 1899 when he went into business for himself.

For more than thirty years Dr. Lascoff was a member of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, of which he



Dr. J. Leon Lascoff

was president in 1914, 1921 and 1929. He was a trustee of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy and a founder and former president of the New York County Pharmaceutical Society, of which his son and partner, Prof. Frederick D. Lascoff, of the Columbia College of Pharmacy, is president.

Dr. Lascoff was also a founder and treasurer of the New York Veteran Druggists Association. For years he was prescription editor of *Drug Topics*, and he contributed hundreds of papers to pharmaceutical journals.

In 1937 Dr. Lascoff won the American Pharmaceutical Association's Remington Honor Medal, awarded by a committee of former association presidents to pharmacists who have contributed the most to the advancement of their profession and considered American pharmacy's highest honorary prize.

Col. Percy E. Barbour, mining and metallurgical engineer, died recently in Lima, Peru. He was sixty-seven years of age. Col. Barbour was appointed senior technical analyst by the Federal Department of State last October and has been stationed at Lima for the last five months.

Frederick Otis Brazier, of the Murphy Varnish Company, Newark, died May 1, Yonkers, N. Y. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Dr. A. A. Boone, emeritus professor of chemistry at the Heriot-Watt College, Scotland, died recently. He was seventy-six years of age.

George W. Dant, of the Dant Distillery Company, Louisville, Ky., died April 26. He was seventy-two years of age.

George T. Ferguson, salesman for the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company, paper manufacturer, this city, died May 1. He was fifty-eight years of age.

John McFadyen, vice-president and director of Ohio Oil Company, died April 26, following a heart attack in Beverly Hills, Calif., where he had been living following his retirement several years ago. He was seventy-two years of age.

William J. O'Malley, marketing analyst for the Petroleum Administration for War and recently a retail sales manager of the New York district of the Cities Service Oil Company, died last week. He was sixty-two years of age.

P. H. Youngblood, a brush specialist with Devoe & Raynolds Company, Inc., this city, died last week from a heart attack. He was fifty-one years of age.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Thiamine Hydrochloride Lower in Price and Under Allocation—WPB Allocates Nicotinic Acid and Nicotinamide—Riboflavin Reduced—Ascorbic Juices Bought by FDA

The War Production Board continued to bring drugs and fine chemicals under closer and tighter control last week. The outstanding developments along that line were the placing of nicotinic acid, nicotinamide and any other combination of nicotinic acid, and thiamine hydrochloride under complete allocation. Companies having stocks of these vitamins must now obtain authorization from WPB in order to use their supplies. Complete details appear elsewhere in this issue.

During the period under review, quotations on riboflavin and thiamine hydrochloride were again reduced, being the latest of a long line of price reductions, each one of which appeared as a milestone along the path of increase of production with an accompanying reduction of costs.

Reports concerning the operations of the Food Distribution Administration noted the purchase of further large quantities of skimmed milk powder, a moderate quantity of codliver oil, and substantial quantities of the ascorbic grades of concentrated lemon and orange juices.

Consumption of drugs and fine chemicals continued to press the productive capacity of the numerous manufacturers of those entities. One of the main problems of the manufacturers was getting raw materials in the quantities required and exactly when they were needed. The general price levels continued to display notable stability and competition played but a minor role in market affairs. Of more than passing interest was the statement, made by government representatives, that no increase in peppermint production is necessary because, so they said, there is an adequate supply of menthol. So far as the open market in New York is concerned, natural menthol stocks appeared virtually non-existent.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Riboflavin, 5c. per gram.
Thiamine hydrochloride, 5c. per gram.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
241.0	241.0	241.5	239.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Acetone.—No change in short position. Demand excellent. No sign of its receding at this time. Prices completely stabilized at OPA ceiling.

Acid, Ascorbic.—Demand running high. Supply trails the call. Food Distribution Administration buys 21,000 gallons of ascorbic grade concentrated lemon juice and 82,004 gallons of ascorbic grade concentrated orange juice.

Acid, Nicotinic.—War Production Board has placed this article under allocation control. Also nicotinamide. Companies having stocks must obtain authorization from WPB to use same. Complete details elsewhere, this issue.

Alcohol.—There is real reason to believe that cooperation between producers and government has assured that alcohol sufficient for all war requirements will be available. Also, storage space not yet used is available for stockpile purposes. Signs of the "fuss" between government officers concerned with production of synthetic rubber and furtherance of the war program being ironed out are not lacking. Meanwhile, it is highly unlikely that manufacturers of civilian goods will get any more alcohol at this time.

Ammonia Citrate.—Firm. Stocks kept conservative by raw material situation. Demand had a routine characteristic.

Antipyrene.—No change in excellent consumption, production and stability of prices. Needs being met with fair promptness.

Atropine. — Sulphate apparently steadier and seemingly approaching a stabilization point so far as prices are concerned. Needs believed covered. Government not farthering belladonna cultivation this year.

Brucine.—There seems to be plenty of this article in some quarters although others are not overburdened with supplies. Those selling imported goods appear to be best supplied with prompt shipment goods.

Castor Oil.—Total arrival of beans since January 1 now 116,001,250 pounds. Latest arrival, 2,968,050 pounds. Seems to assure continued output of oil on satisfactory basis.

Chicago, May 5.—Castor oil holding firm. Prices are:—Cold presed U.S.P., returnable drums, car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15¼c.; tanks, 12¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chalk, Precipitated.—Grades used by drug, dentifrice, and cosmetic trades moving in good volume under a condition of full price stabilization. The consumption of technical material is almost as satisfactory, also.

Codliver Oil.—Food Distribution Administration purchases on April 23 totaled 2,800 gallons of 1,600 potency oil at $2.70 per gallon.

Corn Syrup. — Sugar restrictions keep consumption of syrup at comparatively high levels. Total absence of surplus supplies at this time.

Epsom Salt.—Supplies conservative, yet most all pressing needs are being met so far as the U.S.P. article is concerned. Little competition possible under current conditions.

Fish Liver Oils.—Heavy buying of low potency oils has raised prices until ceiling levels are in effect. Interest continued good and is expected to be maintained at high levels.

Los Angeles, May 5.—No increases in higher unit A fish liver oils. 100,000 unit A oil is named at 16c. per million units. Lower potency oils remain at ceiling prices.

Glycerin.—Volume of consumption runs high, yet the industry as a whole seems to be meeting its war program commitments on a basis that keeps consumers with war contracts supplied with material. If the soapers continue to be supplied with greases and fats in ample quantities, there is no reason to expect anything but continued deliveries of glycerin in large quantities.

Chicago, May 5.—Active market conditions reported in glycerin. Tight restrictions still maintained. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:—Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Menthol.—Although the spot market seems about cleaned of natural menthol, the government, in reviewing the essentiality of the peppermint oil workers who might come up for

Association Meetings:—

Proprietary Association, Biltmore Hotel, New York, May 18 and 19.

Association of Food and Drug Officials, Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colo., May 24 and 28.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Statler hotel, Cleveland, June 7 and 8.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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C/P

draft deferment, is understood to have been informed that the supply of menthol is adequate.

Mercurials.—Very firm. Demand routine in character but excellent in volume. Apparently, all consuming requirements are being met with a fair degree of promptness.

Methylethyl Ketone. — Firm and moving in large quantities, sufficient to keep reserves at a conservative level. Values appeared to be definitely stabilized.

Milk Powder.—Purchases made by the Food Distribution Administration between April 24 and April 27 totaled 4,264,311 pounds of spray process skim milk powder, and 86,125 pounds of roller process skim milk powder.

Morphine.—No shortage is in sight and it seems certain that all requirements of the armed forces will be met promptly. There is also no reason to think that civilian needs will not be supplied.

Quicksilver.—Very firm. Production in excellent volume and every flask is needed by the war program.

San Francisco, May 5.—Quicksilver situation generally unchanged and all metal mined is taken up promptly. Quoted at $190 to $191 per flask.

Riboflavin.—Prices reduced 5c. per gram, making the new range 53½c. to 63½c. per gram.

Thiamine Hydrochloride.—The new quotation ranged 32c. to 35c. per gram, a reduction of 5c. per gram. Under complete allocation. Details elsewhere, this issue.

—O-P-D—

Iridium Placed Under Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau

The War Production Board placed all iridium supplies under allocation, through issuance of conservation order M-49, as amended. The allocation became effective May 1. The order now forbids the use of iridium except in contact points, fuse wire for detonators, electrical primers and laboratory ware. Even for these four permitted uses, iridium may be used only upon special authorization from WPB.

—O-P-D—

Mineral Sampling Plants Bill Reported Favorably

OPD Washington Bureau

The Senate committee on public lands and surveys has reported favorably S.33 providing for establishment and operation by the Department of the Interior of sampling plants and custom mills for aiding the development of strategic and critical minerals.

The measure provides for the department, through the Bureau of Mines, to purchase the ore at the time of delivery to the sampling plants at prices fixed on the basis of the content of the ore and cost of treatment. The minerals would be disposed of in accordance with orders of the Secretary of War, Secretary of Navy or the War Production Board.

—O-P-D—

Pepsin Syrup Claims Cut

Dr. W. B. Caldwell, Inc., Monticello, Ill., and an advertising agency, Sherman & Marquette, Inc., Chicago, have stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that, in connection with the advertising and sale of the preparation designated "Dr. Caldwell's Laxative Senna combined with Syrup Pepsin," they will cease and desist from representing than any therapeutic properties possessed by the product are enhanced by its pepsin content.

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Proprietary Ass'n To Meet May 18

—Continued from page 4

Munch and Dr. Joseph D. McIntyre, who will discuss sampling of medicinal agents; Dr. Thomas Lewis, of S. B. Penick & Co., who will discuss botanical drug supplies; Dr. George M. Hocking, of S. B. Penick & Co., will discuss botanical drug research developments; Dr. Edward C. Merrill, of the United Drug Company; Dr. Lloyd W. Hazleton, of Miles Laboratories; and D. H. Costello and C. L. Butler, of the Lydia Pinkham Medicine Company.

The foreign trade section will meet the afternoon of May 18, under the chairmanship of R. M. Dunning, and the veterinary section meeting will be held in the evening of the same day under the chairmanship of Dr. D. E. Buckingham. Principal speaker at the latter session will be Dr. R. C. Roark, chief of the division of insecticide of the Beltsville Research center of the Department of Agriculture.

In the general session on May 19, Robert Deupree, of the drugs, cosmetics and soaps section of the chemicals and drugs branch of the Office of Price Administration will discuss the effects of price control on the sales of proprietary medicines; Dr. F. J. Cullen, executive vice-president of the organization will present his annual report; and James F. Hoge, association counsel will describe legislative developments of the past year.

—O-P-D—

F.T.C. Label Authority Test Case Scheduled

OPD Washington Bureau

Arguments are tentatively scheduled to start May 10 before the United States District Court for the District of Columbia on the petition of Miles Laboratories, Inc., for a declaratory judgment on the authority of the Federal Trade Commission to regulate the labeling of drug products.

The case arises out of a notice served on the company by the Commission November 17 that the labels and advertising matter relating to "Dr. Miles' Nervine," "Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills," and "Dr. Miles' Nervine Tablets" failed adequately to reveal the potential danger to health that might result from excessive use of the products. It is considered a test of the scope of authority conferred upon the commission with the passage of the Wheeler-Lea amendments to the Federal Trade Commission Act.

In its answer to the petition the commission has questioned the jurisdiction of the court to consider the case on the grounds that no cause of action has yet arisen warranting institution of the proceedings. The commission has asked dismissal of the case on these grounds and it is on this point that arguments first will be presented.

—O-P-D—

Fletcher's 'Castoria' Withdrawn from Sale

Harold B. Thomas, vice-president of Sterling Drug, Inc., in charge of its Centaur Company Division, issued the following statement May 3:—

All shipments of Fletcher's Castoria made during March and April to the Eastern States have been withdrawn from public sale because of reports that the product had caused nausea in a number of cases.

Immediately the reports were received—all of them from the eastern area only—the U. S. Food and Drug Administration was notified. Promptly thereafter, telegrams were sent to some 1,700 distributors and retailers in the East, asking that they withdraw from the market all of the product in question. Further, all were asked to return the product at the company's expense. As an added safeguard, the company has detailed fifty of its representatives personally to pick up such stocks as may still be in retailers' hands.

—O-P-D—

S. Schraffenberger Heads Boyle, Midway Companies

S. Schraffenberger has been elected president of the A. S. Boyle Company and the Midway Chemical Company, subsidiaries of the American Home Products Corporation, Jersey City. He succeeds Walter F. Silbersack, who has been made board chairman of both Boyle and Midway companies but retains his post as vice-president of American Home Products, in charge of advertised products.

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U.S.P. Supplement Contents Planned

Changes in the United States Pharmacopeia XII formulas and requirements due to the war, multiple-dose packages for injections, the U.S.P. digitalis assay requirements, new chemical monographs and changes in pharmacopeia chemical texts, totaquine, vitamin and vitamin preparations, camphorated tincture of opium, and ferments, revisions and errata for the U.S.P. XII were among the topics discussed at an open conference dealing with the first bound supplement to the U.S.P. XII held in the Hotel Pennsylvania, this city, April 23 and 24.

In the discussion of new chemical monographs, the following were proposed for recognition by means of the supplement:—

Dichlorophenarsine hydrochloride, diethylstilbestrol, diethylstilbestrol capsules, diethylstilbestrol tablets, stronger solution of hydrogen peroxide, menadione bisulfite, menadione bisulfite injection, oxophenarsine hydrochloride, proflavine hydrochloride, succinylsulfathiazole, succinylsulfathiazole tablets, sulfadiazine, sulfadiazine tablets, sulfadiazine sodium, sulfadiazine sodium sterile, sulfaguanidine, sulfaguanidine tablets, sulfathiazole sodium, sulfathiazole sodium sterile, potaquine capsules, potaquine tablets, and zinc peroxide medicinal.

The need for standardization methods for certain vitamin combinations by the armed forces was also pointed out at the meeting; and the pharmacopeia had been asked to set up the needed standardization, it was declared. Included among the vitamins for which methods are desired are dried yeast, liver B-vitamins concentrate and injection, also combinations of the outstanding synthetic vitamins of the B-complex, including thiamine, riboflavin and nicotinic acid, all of which are admitted in several forms. Two forms for the B-complex are called "Triasyn B Capsules" and "Triasyn B Tablets" (three synthetic B vitamins), two others are these three vitamins combined with liver in the form of both capsules and tablets under the names "Triasyn B with Liver Capsules" and "Triasyn B with Liver Tablets." "Triasyn with Liver Injection" is also to be official, and capsules and tablets of the multiple-vitamin type, representing vitamins A, D, C, and thiamine, riboflavin, and nicotinamide. This is to be called "Hexavitamin Capsules" or "Hexavitamin Tablets" (six vitamins).

—O-P-D—

Thiamine Hydrochloride, Niacin Under Allocation

—Continued from page 4

son of not more than five ounces in any calendar month.

Definitions

The order contains the following definitions. Nicotinic acid means nicontinic acid (also known as niacin) in crude or refined form. The term shall include any compound of nicotinic acid, including, but not limited to nicotinamide (also known as nicotinic acid amide and niacinamide), but does not include standard dosage forms (tablets, capsules, ampoules, solutions, etc.), combinations in foods or beverages, nicotinic acid of natural origin or nikethamide.

Thiamine hydrochloride means thiamine hydrochloride (also known as thiamine chloride, vitamin B_1 hydrochloride, vitamin B), in crude or refined form. The term does not include standard dosage forms (tablets, capsules, ampoules, solutions, etc.), combinations in foods or beverages, or thiamine hydrochloride of natural origin.

—O-P-D—

Bell Chemical Company, manufacturers' agents for fine and heavy chemicals, has moved its office to 25 West Forty-fourth street, this city. Telephone:—Murray Hill 2-8942-3.

Mallinckrodt Again Leads N.Y. Drug Trade Bowling

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works has won the fiftieth annual tournament of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York. Ten teams competed, with Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation finishing second and Fritzsche Bros., Inc., third. George A. Bode, of the Electrochemicals Department of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., who is president of the association, has extended an invitation to any organization in the drug or chemical trade who may be interested in joining the association for next season's tournament.

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Tanners Council Meeting May 19 to 21

—*Continued from page 4*

and Shoe Branch, War Production Board.
"Paratroops" and "Tanks," motion picture, courtesy of Office of War Information.
Group meetings.
Laboratory foundation.
Laboratory committee.

Friday, May 21

"Leather in the War Effort," Dr. Fred O'Flaherty.
"The Army's Use of Leather," speaker to be announced.
"The Navy's Use of Leather," Lt. V. C. Power, Naval Reserve.
"Federal Specifications for Leather," Dr. Warren E. Emley, National Bureau of Standards.
"Price Problems," Daniel W. Keeler, head, Hide and Leather Section, Office of Price Administration.
Address, Randolph Butler, chief, Leather Section, War Production Board.
"Wartime Transportation Problems," John Orr, chairman, Traffic Committee.
"Tanning Materials and Priorities," F. Albert Hayes, chief, Tannery Operations Unit, War Production Board.
"Tanning Materials and Adhesives," Laurent J. LaBrie, chief, explosives, adhesives and tanning materials unit, Office of Price Administration.
"Chrome," T. S. Nichols, deputy chief, Inorganics Section, Chemicals Division, War Production Board.
"Manpower Problems," Brig.-Gen. William C. Rose, War Manpower Commission.
"Hide and Skin Allocation," Lewis B. Jackson, chief, Hide Section, War Production Board.
"Hide Problems from the British Viewpoint," Harral Thompson, British Buying Commission.
Governmental officials available for consultation on (1) Tanning Materials; (2) Priorities; (3) Shipping.

—O-P-D—

N.Y. Paint Production Club Elects Officers

—*Continued from page 7*

tional Varnished Products Company, vice-president. Robert D. Bonney, Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., was elected secretary and Carl J. Englehardt, Brooklyn Varnish Manufacturing Company, treasurer.

The retiring president, John A. Murphy, Standard Varnish Works, and Charles R. Bragdon, Interchemical Corporation, were added to the executive committee.

A vote of appreciation and thanks was extended to Mr. Murphy for his untiring and highly efficient services in the promotion of the club's educational and recreational features during the past year.

A special committee, recently appointed to arrange a time and place for the club's annual outing, reported that it had selected June 19 as the date and the country club grounds at New City, N. Y., as the scene for the 1943 summer festivities.

Edward Hazelhurst, of Congoleum-Nairn's research department, gave an interesting talk on "Varnish Oil Developments by Electric Testing Methods," in which he described new ways for determining and predicting the quality of the drying oils and exhibited some of the apparatus employed in that work. He also analyzed the properties of several different types of linseed oil products, now being utilized to replace unavailable hard drying oils.

—O-P-D—

Syrian Match Industry Short of Chemical Needs

OPD Washington Bureau

Shortage of materials has adversely affected the match industry of Syria and the prewar production of 15,000,000 boxes annually has been curtailed 30 percent, according to the Department of Commerce. Chemicals for the striking surface of boxes are in short supply and the abrasive is now being applied to one side only.

Chemists' Club Elects DeLong President

—*Continued from page 3*

Vice-presidents elected were:—N. C. Babcock, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, this city; L. W. Bass, New England Industrial Research Foundation, Boston; and A. J. Weith, Bakelite Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J. Elected trustees for three years were:—George A. Benington, of the Mutual Chemical Company of America, and John T. Claiborne, jr., of the Freeport Sulphur Company, both of this city. Robert T. Baldwin was re-elected the club's secretary, and Ira Vandewater, of R. W. Greeff & Co., its treasurer.

A native of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, Mr. DeLong graduated from Ohio State University in 1914. He served as special expert to the U. S. Tariff Commission from 1918 to 1926. Mr. DeLong was affiliated with the Federal Phosphorus Company from 1926 to 1929 and Mutuelle Solvay of America, Inc., from 1929 to 1935. Since 1935 he has been engaged in the practice of chemical engineering as a consultant.

—O-P-D—

Buy War Bonds—Invest 10% of Your Pay Weekly

OPD—5-10-1943 58

Long years of experience ... world-wide facilities ... hard work ... ingenuity

And PENICK KEEPS BOTANICALS ROLLING

Securing for our customers the botanicals they need, when they need them, is our business and responsibility. The present world conflict presents the greatest obstacle Penick has ever had to overcome to keep supplies moving — greater than any earthquake, draught, fire or flood. Yet, after more than three and a half years of war, this is still true: "If it can be obtained, Penick will get it." ***And here is why:***

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(2) Intensive and expensive efforts by Penick botanists and horticulturists — to grow war-scarce drug plants in the United States and other parts of the Western Hemisphere — have permitted us to stock and deliver botanicals which otherwise might not have been available.

(3) Depleted reserves have been bolstered by Penick men who traveled far and wide to uncover new sources of botanical supplies which had not previously been tapped.

The success attained by Penick in meeting the challenge of delivering supplies may be perceived in the fact that over 99% of orders received are being satisfactorily filled.

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THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Botanical Drugs, Spices and Gums

Bullets and Bayonets Come Before Barks, Berries and Beans in Southern Hill Country This Year—Crop Prospects Never Quite So Challenging

Paraphrasing the war cry of the Civil War sentries, all's quiet along the botanical drug market, as concerns buying and selling, and only a trifle less so when it comes to price changes in medicinal botanicals.

Items noted for special strength, caused mainly by short supply, were black haw tree bark and buckthorn bark, corn silk, juniper berries, and spearmint leaves, all of which brought higher prices, some of which may be permanent and others of which may be temporary. On the side of lower quotations were to be found buckthorn berries and domestic lovage root.

Condimental entities developed a deal of price fluctuations, which were, by a small majority, upward in direction. This entire group is shot through with serious stock shortages which, because of shipping conditions and definite limitations as regards import licenses, cannot be readily overcome at the moment. However, when the Axis troops are cleaned completely out of North Africa, some needed goods may eventually reach these shores if there be shipping space left after the transport of definitely war merchandise has been provided for.

The crop prospects in this country are no better or worse than they have been. The southern hill country whence come most of the medicinal botanicals hold few boys and men for drug collection this year. One dealer says it all when he says they "have traded peeling knives for bayonets." And there are far more girls and women making munitions than stand ready to pick, dig and peel the drugs. And old folks and youngsters will find their time well taken up by farming. "Bringing in the sheaves" will be no easy thing this year.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Steady to firm and selling out of fair sized spot stocks.

Fir.—Very firm. Stocks of Canadian balsam on moderate side. Prices show continued strength.

Barks

Angostura.—Some say the spot supply has decreased considerably under influence of continued selling in moderate quantities and few replacements.

Black Haw.—Tree bark minimum at 26c. to 27c. per pound. Stocks have shrunken. Root bark remains unchanged.

Buckthorn.—No known stocks of cut and sifted material. Whole bark available at 82c. to 84c. per pound.

Wahoo.—Said to be a real need for an increase in collections this year.

Beans

Tonka.—Steady to firm with demand regulated to a basis commensurate with the replacement situation.

Vanilla.—Hoped that the thin spot stock of Bourbons may be increased by purchases from sources responsible for breaking the acute shortage that prevailed some time back. Little reason to expect shipments of Mexicans will exceed the conservative estimates made during first quarter of year. No further reduction in spot quarters on Bourbons.

Berries

Buckthorn. — Considerably lower at 70c. to 75c. per pound with a fair stock noted as subject to comparatively little request.

Juniper.—Price advanced to 65c. to 70c. per pound to cover continued rise in the primary market quotations.

Flowers

Arnica.—Still held for comparatively high prices said to reflect first costs to a substantial extent.

Elder.—Some doubt exists concerning probable availability of labor to collect this year. The holdover is far from being excessive in size.

Pyrethrum.—Food Production Order No. 11 limits use of pyrethrum insecticides for protection of crops and animals where it is the most specific and effective treatment. Pertains only to the approximately 2,700,000 pounds which have been allocated for agricultural use in 1943. Pre-war consumption by agriculture was about 7,000,000 pounds a year.

Saffron.—Spanish flowers still in a position highly favorable for consumers. Low prices have not stimulated demand to substantial proportions.

Gums

Arabic.—No further price activity. Definitely firm position maintained and no evidence of selling pressure afflicting holders of current stocks. No specially notable demand. Some cogitating re effect of Mediterranean Sea being opened to freighters after Tunisia is completely in hands of United Nations—which seems to be an event not far off now.

Myrrh.—All real needs being met on reasonably prompt basis. Prices very well stabilized in all directions.

Olibanum.—No surplus of supply. Prices firm. Demand moderate in all respects.

Sandarac.—The limited amount of gum on this market is really but a

Price Changes

Drugs

Advanced

Black haw, tree bark, 3c. per lb.
Buckthorn bark, 3c. per lb.
Corn silk, 1c. per lb.
Juniper berries, 20c. per lb.
Spearmint leaves, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Buckthorn berries, 15c. per lb.
Lovage root, domestic, 5c. per lb.

Spices and Gums

Advanced

Anise, star, ½c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Dill, ¼c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, ½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, California brown, 1c. per lb.
Montana yellow, 1½c. per lb.
Washington yellow, 1½c. per lb.
Niger seed, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, 6c. per lb.
Sage, California, Dalmatian type, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Clove, Zanzibar, spot, ¼c. per lb.
afloat, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Syrian, natural, 1c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Cyprus, 2c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, good, 3c. per lb.
medium, 7c. per lb.
Sage leaves, Cyprus, ½c. per lb.
California, leucophylla, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
257.3	257.3	253.3	224.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Association Meetings:—

American Spice Trade Association, Astor Hotel, New York, May 11 and 12.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

CHECK YOUR NEEDS
OF HOPKINS' ANALYZED HIGH-STANDARD
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- ALTHEA ROOT
- ANISEED
- BALSAM COPAIBA
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- BENZOIN GUM
- BOLDO LEAVES
- BUCHU
- CELERY SEED
- CHAMOMILES
- CINCHONA BARK
- COCILLANA
- CORIANDER
- CORN SILK
- DANDELION
- ERGOT
- FENNEL SEED
- FOENUGREEK
- GENTIAN ROOT
- GINGER
- GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
- HELLEBORE RT. White
- HENBANE
- HOREHOUND
- IPECAC
- IRISH MOSS
- JUNIPER BERRIES
- KOLA NUTS
- LAUREL LEAVES
- LAVENDER FLOWERS
- MARJORAM
- OLIBANUM GUM
- ORANGE PEEL
- PAPAIN
- PEPPERMINT
- PSYLLIUM SEED
- QUINCE SEED
- RHUBARB ROOT
- ROSEMARY
- SAGE
- SARSAPARILLA
- SENNA LEAVES & PODS
- SQUILL ROOT
- STRAMONIUM
- STROPHANTHUS SEED
- THYME LEAVES
- UVA URSI
- VALERIAN
- WHITE SQUILLS

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Suede leather—leather dressings.

Cold water paints.

Several food products.

for use as STABILIZERS, SUSPENDING & BODYING Agents

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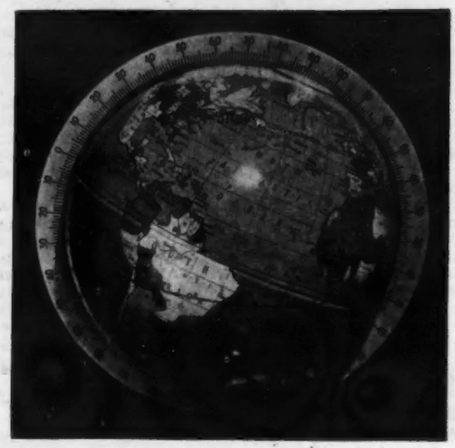

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INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS
ACETANILID
ACETOPHENETIDIN
ACID GALLIC Tech.
ANTIPYRINE

token supply which cannot be replaced now.

Tragacanth. — Very firm. Routine demand finds stocks conservative. Replacement uncertain at this time. Near East conditions may ease that situation in not far distant future. Imports, 1,057 packages.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna.—Firmly established in price and undertone suggests complete stabilization of the present market.

Laurel.—Greek lowered to 30c. to 31c. per pound but the Cyprus variety sells higher at 16c. to 16½c.

Marjoram.—Chilean due at Gulf ports in May-June quoted at 41½c. to 42c. per pound.

Sage.—Cyprus sage a fraction lower at 28c. to 29c. per pound. Californian leucophylla on Pacific Coast reduced to 28c. to 39c.; Dalmatian type of California sage, higher at 75c. to 77c.

Senna.—Imports, 893 cases.

Spearmint.—Advance extended to 35c. to 36c. per pound but lacking suppliers admit that a reversal of price trend is likely once new crop begins to come into primary market godowns in large quantities.

Thyme.—Spanish shaded to 24½c. to 25½c. per pound in quiet market.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk.—Advanced to 23c. to 24c. per pound and market undertones become substantially stronger as stocks decrease.

Kamala.—Imports, twenty bags.

Grains of Paradise.—Easy to weak but lacking further price reduction.

Lycopodium. — Some suggest to consumers that they protect future needs by making arrangements now.

Papain.—Imports, sixty-eight cases.

Roots

Goldenseal.—Prices firm and competition reported inactive at this time. Stocks expected to be somewhat under usual size this year.

Licorice.—Plentiful supplies and not many buyers constitute the market position at this time.

Lovage.—A few pounds of imported

—Continued on page 68

Lemon Oil 25 Lb. Cans Not Wanted by Exchange

The California Fruit Exchange at Corona, Calif., says that such a large proportion of the 25 pound square cans have been returned to the Exchange so damaged or rusted as to make them unfit for further use. The Exchange requests that the return of cans be stopped.

This request, however, does not extent to the return of fifty pound boxed cans, twenty-five, fifty-pound drums, fifty-five gallon drums, twenty-five pound coppers, five-gallon carboys.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., this city, agent for the Exchange, has notified its customers not to return the twenty-five pound square cans on which Fritzsche had been charging a deposit of $2.50 each. The company will issue credits on charges that have been paid and will cancel those charges that have not been paid.

—O-P-D—

Cosmetics Paper Boxes Simplification Proposed

A copy of the proposed simplification program for paper boxes employed for toiletries and cosmetics has been sent to members of the latter industries for their consideration by the Division of Simplified Practice of the National Bureau of Standards. The proposal will also be discussed at the convention of the Toilet Goods Association, to be held in this city May 13, and subsequently either will be promulgated by the National Bureau of Standards as a simplified practice recommendation, or will serve as the basis for a War Production Board order.

—O-P-D—

E. C. Rebholz, has been made manager of the special markets division, of the National Oil Company, Harrison, N. J. He is also manager of the company's Vitex division.

R. W. Woodruff, of the Coco-Cola Company, Wilmington, Del., was recently tendered a testimonial luncheon on the completion of twenty years with the company, since his assuming the presidency in 1923.

CRUDE DRUGS

PEEK AND VELSOR INCORPORATED
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NEW YORK

ESTABLISHED 1840

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

CRUDE BOTANICAL DRUGS
TRADE *From Forty Nations* MARK

USP
ALOE

Aloe gum originated in Socotra, an Indian Ocean island south of Arabia. Legend says that Alexander the Great, on advise of the Greek philosopher Aristotle, evacuated the natives and replaced them with Ionian Greeks to cultivate aloe.

Aloe, today, comes from the Dutch West Indies, the Barbados, South Africa, Socotra, and Yemen.

USE TODAY
Is a Cathartic and Anthelmintic In Modern Medicine

BOTANICAL NAMES
Aloe ferrox, africana spicata, barbadensis, perryi, vera.

TEST

Yields not less than 50% water-soluble extrative.
Contains not more than 12% moisture.
Not more than 4% of ash.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Government Apparently Favors No Expansion in Peppermint Production—Spearmint Position Less Clearly Defined —Wormseed Rises as Crop Prospects Fall—Anise Up

Although the essential oil and aromatic chemical markets lacked substantial developments in the price sector, the oil group did afford ground for considerable discussion as to the future of trade.

For example, the most recent government action—action having to do with the deferment of farm workers from military service—definitely views an increase in peppermint production as unnecessary. The view is based, first, on the ground that there are sufficient supplies of menthol available. And, second, that land and labor which would have to be used in raising peppermint production could be better used in growing crops essential to the war program.

The official view on spearmint oil was not quite so clear—and in spearmint oil an excellent case could be made out for its being a war essential to a degree that would warrant a rise in production. Armed forces find chewing gum a virtual "must" in their equipment, and the spearmint oil crop goes mainly to the chewing gum manufacturers.

Then there is the matter of cutting down wormseed acreage in favor of turning wormseed lands to the production of foodstuffs so vital to the war program at home and abroad. It seems likely that, unless nature itself turns the trick of larger production, output this year will be smaller, notwithstanding the use of wormseed oil as a vermifuge for cattle, hogs, and other sources of meat supplies.

Meanwhile, demand for essential oils in general was maintained in a volume comparing favorably with that in recent weeks. Substitutes were still in the forefront of commercial operations. And while anise and wormseed oil brought more money, sweet almond oil was cheaper.

Price Changes

Advanced

Anise, 10c. per lb.
Wormseed, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Almond, sweet, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
245.1	245.0	245.3	331.9

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Essential Oils

Almond.—Very little natural bitter oil is available on spot and to a considerable extent its position is close to being nominal. Sweet oil again sold at $1.70 per pound in a small way. The range was to $2.

Anise.—Reported available in dribblet lots around $2.95 per pound if the buyer was an old friend. Actually, its position approaches pure nominality.

Bay.—Holding very firm in all respects and not available in quantities likely to result in competitive price shading in the event of a slump in call.

Birchtar.—Some replacements have a bare chance of getting through from Russia. Other Russian merchandise has come through.

Cananga.—Not overly plentiful but still held in stocks sufficient to provide a going market. Most orders involve comparatively small quantities.

Capsicum (Oleorosin).—Production costs reflect the prevailing high cost of raw material. Some varieties of the latter are unobtainable.

Caraway.—Steady and without further change in price. Not much call during the past week. Stocks definitely conservative in size.

Cassia.—About the only stocks left in this country are those held as reserves by prominent soap manufacturers. Dealers' supplies have been virtually wiped out. Any price would be nominal.

Citronella.—Ceylon oil still showed a moderately easy position but open quotations showed no further downward revision. The situation seemed likely to continue insomuch as goods still can be brought from the source.

Clove.—Definitely firm and comparatively scarce since producers cannot get sufficient and continuous supplies of clove spice for production operations. Were it not for ceiling limitations, prices would probably be much higher than they are today.

Dill.—Leading suppliers are urging customers to anticipate their requirements well ahead this year. Unpredictable conditions in areas of production are said to make such action highly desirable if picklers are to be supplied next Fall.

Geranium.—It is clear that a move to get goods from the primary markets is afoot and stands some chance for success. Arrangements for the transport of war materials have been already made. Perchance oils may come forward as deck loads—as oftentimes they do from the Far East.

Ginger.—Raw material has rarely been firmer or scarcer. This keeps oil to a very firm position whatever the volume of demand may be from week to week—and such volume is far from poor.

Lemon.—Return no more twenty-five pound square cans packing exchange brand oil. All other containers should be returned promptly. Oil in plenty can be made. Food Distribution Administration buys 21,000 gallons concentrated juice.

Nutmeg.—The raw material situation is as bad as ever. Worse, possibly. For only the West Indies remains as a primary market for supplies, and not much is coming forward from there now. Minimum spot prices are nominal, save in one quarter.

Orange.—Overstocking has induced a very low level of prices and with the Near East market likely to be opened once more for the export of French African oil, the outlook would seem to be one of continued oversupply. Food Distribution Administration buys 82,004 gallons concentrated juice.

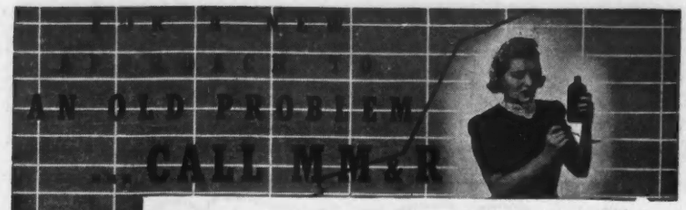
Peppermint.—That the government has taken the view that the supply of menthol is adequate and hence expansion of peppermint oil production is not necessary may mean a great deal as concerns the future supplies of this oil. The government seems to hold the view that, in the main, peppermint oil goes mainly into non-essential fields—such as candy making and other flavoring uses. Labor to be used in expanding production is apparently believed more valuable when employed elsewhere in the war program.

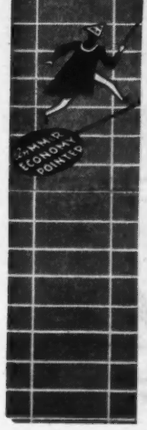
Spearmint.—There is some question regarding probable production, but

Association Meetings:—

Toilet Goods Association, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, May 12 and 13.
Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, May 24 and 25.
National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Toronto, June 7 and 8.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9





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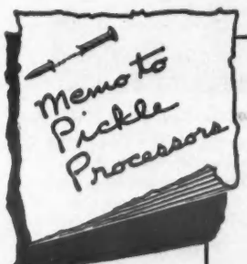

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the government may take a more liberal view than it apparently does on peppermint oil production. Since spearmint is used mainly by the chewing gum manufacturers, and since chewing gum is an apparent "must" for the armed forces, production of the oil may be stimulated.

Wormseed.—The market is looking up. Government views tend to reduce production—or at least to advocate use of wormseed acreage for production of foodstuffs. The tendency at present is for the market to stiffen.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—Stabilized on firm basis and selling well.

Amyl Acetate.—Business routine, but well maintained in volume.

Amyl Salicylate.—Trade excellent. Stocks not overly plentiful.

Anethol.—Supply kept low by insufficiencies in matter of raw material.

Anisic Aldehyde.—Demand moderate. So are supplies. Firm prices.

Benzaldehyde.—Interest excellent. Not so the stocks. Reserves conservative.

Benzyl Compounds.—Entire group in light supply and strong position.

Benzylidene Acetone.—Many dealers totally devoid of spot stocks.

Bromstyrol.—Comparatively scarce in all quarters. Hard to replace.

Cinnamic Alcohol.—Demand and inquiry show moderate rise in firm market.

Citral.—Needs being met, but stocks fail to show much surplus at moment.

Citronellol.—Fair holdings in some quarters. Definitely firm in all aspects.

Coumarin.—Scilling well up to the present productive capacity of the makers.

Diphenyl Oxide.—Well stabilized. Moving well within limits set by stocks.

Ethyl Acetate.—Complete price stability and demand generally reported.

Ethyl Benzoate.—No surplus. Fair distribution among dealers generally.

Ethyl Vanillin.—Demand excellent. Production moving promptly and in volume.

Eucalyptol.—Stocks conservative. Strong position backed by good call.

Eugenol.—Reserves comparatively low. Little chance to increase them.

—O-P-D—

Flavoring Extract Makers to Meet May 24

—Continued from page 4

Tuesday, May 25

"Alcohol Tax Reduction and its problems," George H. Burnett.

"Drawback on Non-Beverage Alcohol," Herbert McNally, chief inspector of the Alcohol Tax Unit.

"Postwar Problems," Leland P. Symmes, Baker Extract Company, Springfield, Mass.

Report of bulk sales promotion committee, Garret F. Meyer.

Report of coast committee, C. E. Langfield, chairman.

Report of annual convention U. S. Chamber of Commerce, John N. Curlett.

Report of legislative committee, William H. Hottinger, jr.

Report of standards committee, George M. Armor, chairman.

Report of transportation committee, Fred J. Lueders, chairman.

Report of trade relations committee, William B. Durling, chairman.

Report of research committee, Louis Rosett, chairman.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Tension in Petroleum Chemicals Grows as Crude Oil Flow to Refineries Diminishes and Capacities Are Diverted to War Production—OPA Bans General Price Advance

Several developments within the past week have combined to intensify an already acute shortage of high solvency aromatics and other naphthas, liquefied gases and various petroleum chemicals available for uses outside war production needs.

Mounting demands of the federal government's synthetic rubber program and ever-increasing requirements of our air forces have made it even more imperative than hitherto for refineries to engage in the production of hydrocarbon components of these war products on a constantly expanding scale by devoting all, or at least the greater part, of their fractionating capacities to these ingredients.

Hope has been abandoned for immediate expansion of the dwindling flow of crude petroleum into refineries in the Middle West and East Coast, which have no crude oil production of their own or are dependent solely on the waning reserves of the Mid-Continent fields.

In most quarters of the industry favorable action had until recently been expected by the Office of Price Administration on the request of the Petroleum Administrator for a general advance in prices of crude oil by 35 cents per barrel. This had been counted upon to stimulate new production in all the fields, wherein no price markups had yet been authorized, and thereby swell the flow to the underfed refineries, provided that adequate transportation facilities were made available.

But, as forecast in the May 3 issue of the REPORTER, Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has rejected this application for authorization of a general lifting of crude oil ceilings.

Still, even in the absence of a general advance, there is reason to look for further upward revisions of crude oil prices in individual instances where there is pressing need and warrant for such markups.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, Western Pennsylvania, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 36-40 gravity, ¼c. per gal.

Reduced

None

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents.—Increasing demands for xylol components of synthetic rubber and high-octane aviation gasoline are steadily reducing the stocks of the high-solvency aromatics with average distillation points below 330 degrees, obtainable only by users having WPB authorizations. As the supply of xylol is expected to be brought down to negligible proportions within the next sixty days, the rush to procure xylol-based aromatic naphthas is increasing. Those unable to procure authorization to acquire the allocated grades are turning to the naphthas having distillation points slightly above 330 degrees and to the aliphatics, but the demand for the last-mentioned materials has slackened somewhat within the last fortnight.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Buying movement steadily expanding.

Lacquer Diluent.—Demand running high.

Mineral Spirit.—Purchasing interest holding out well.

Rubber Solvent.—Moving in increasing volume and even greater activity looked for with further progress in the synthetic rubber production program.

Stoddard Solvent.—In brisk call.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade continuing to take sizable quantities, although war production contractors are walking off with bulk of current offerings.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 7

Aromatic Solvents. —Supply short. Buying interest keen but held in restraint by allocation control of xylol derivatives with distillation points under 330 degrees. Tone strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha. — Interest keen, prices steady.

Lacquer Diluent.—Moving well, quotations stiff.

Mineral Spirit. — Brisk demand, no price change.

Rubber Solvent.—Gradually expanding call, market firm.

Stoddard Solvent. — Good takings, prices holding.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Buying good, market steady.

Los Angeles—May 7

Aromatic Naphthas.—Demand increasing. Production favors toluol and toluolene which are in great demand for war-time uses.

Lacquer Diluent.—Demand good; supplies becoming inadequate.

Rubber Solvent.—Routine.

Stoddard Solvent.—Demand beginning to exceed supply.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Demand increasing; paint trade very active.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Routine.

Rubber Solvent.—A routine movement continues to be recorded.

Stoddard Solvent.—Buying interest still keen.

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Purchasing by paint trade keeps up well.

Tulsa—May 7

V. M. & P. Naphtha.—Supply situation growing rather tight. Steady movement into paint industry still being registered.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Purchasing movement expanding daily. Prices firmly held.

Heptane.—Demand holding out well.

Hexane.—Interest increasing, but supplies diminishing. Many refiners have diverted plant fractionating capacities to making of components of aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber.

Octanes.—Still in active request.

Pentanes.—In undiminished call.

Propane. — Takings in connection with synthetic rubber and high-octane gasoline programs reaching constantly expanded proportions.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 7

Butane.—Tone strong, prices firm.

Heptane.—Better inquiry, with market steady.

Hexanes.—Movement brisk, quotations stiff.

Octanes.—Inquiry active, with market holding.

Pentanes.—Active business, no price change.

Propane.—Call improving, market is steady.

Los Angeles—May 7

Butane.—Demand high particularly for synthetic use. Production being channeled into high-octane gasoline production.

Propane.—Very tight with some companies. Market generally spotty.

Tulsa—May 7

Butane.—Demand is running higher daily. All offerings immediately absorbed.

Propane.—In steadily increasing request. Needs of consumers continuing to outstrip supply.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Amorphous Waxes. — Continue in fair request.

Paraffin.—Moving as rapidly into consuming channels as the scanty supplies permit. Some fully-refined grades remain virtually unobtainable.

Petrolatums. — Steady demand noted for U.S.P. as well as for veterinarian and industrial grades. Prices well maintained.

White Mineral Oils.—Buying interest still reaching fair proportions with U.S.P. and technical grades moving equally briskly.

—Continued on page 64

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Trade Briefs

Sunnyside Oil Company, Chicago, is observing its fiftieth year in business.

L. E. Fleming has been appointed Director of Transportation for district 5 of the Petroleum Administration for War.

Capt. Edward Vincent Peters, master of an Esso tanker which was torpedoed in the Atlantic in the Spring of 1942, has been awarded the American Legion Medal for outstanding heroism.

Harry G. Dickerson, who has been supervisor of the Kentucky State Revenue Department's proving section, has resigned to take a post with the Ashland Oil & Refining Company, Ashland, Ky.

H. W. Dodge, vice-president and general sales manager of the Texas Company, has been appointed to the newly created position of Director of the New York office of the Petroleum Administrator for War. PAW announces in this connection that its New York district office has been vested with greatly enlarged authority.

—O-P-D—

PAW Names Dodge To Head N.Y. Office

H. W. Dodge, vice-president and general sales manager of the Texas Company, has been named to the newly created full-time position of Director in Charge of the New York Office of Administration for War, with jurisdiction over all of PAW District 1 which covers East coast, Deputy Administrator Ralph K. Davies has announced. At the same time, Mr. Davies announced plans for vesting enlarged authority in the New York district office, so that many of the problems arising in the field may be handled there under Mr. Dodge's direction, without reference to Washington.

—O-P-D—

Crude Oil General Price Increase Denied

OPD Washington Bureau

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown made public his letter of May 1 to Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes rejecting the latter's request for a general increase in crude oil prices. Mr. Brown informed Secretary Ickes that "After thorough consideration of all factors involved" he had reached the following conclusions:—

1. That the general average increase of crude oil price ceilings as proposed should not be granted.

2. That specific release may be given to producers where stripper or repressure operations make present production unprofitable.

3. That increased incentives may be extended to promote exploration for oil.

4. That full development of proven properties should be insured through other necessary action under existing powers.

—O-P-D—

Northwestern Oil Loses Suit for Damages

Judge Patrick T. Stone directed a verdict to be made in favor of seven major oil companies which were being sued in Federal court by Northwestern Oil for $750,000, on the grounds that the Northwestern Oil Company, Superior, Wis., failed to show it has suffered damages.

The judge held that Northwestern Oil failed to offer evidence that it had sustained any injury damage either to its business or property because of the alleged conspiracy or the alleged acts of the defendants.

Northwestern Oil Company, an oil jobber, claimed it had suffered damages because of an alleged conspiracy between Socony-Vacuum, Phillips Petroleum Corporation, Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation, Pure Oil Company, Shell Oil Company, Sinclair Refining Company and Continental Oil Company to fix prices in 1935 and 1936.

—O-P-D—

Haitian Petitgrain Agent Appointed

Leonard Schmerer & Co., 90 Broad street, this city, has been appointed exclusive agent for MME. Ganot of Haiti in the distribution and sale of petitgrain and other essential oils.

La. Standard Oil DPC Contract Increased

Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has entered into a contract with the Defense Plant Corporation, to provide additional equipment for a plant in Louisiana, at a cost of approximately $440,000 resulting in an overall commitment of approximately $9,500,000.

—O-P-D—

Jergins Succeeds Mason In PAW Facility Security Div.

Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes today accepted the resignation of William D. Mason as Director of the Facility Security Division in PAW, and appointed Allen A. Jergins as Mr. Mason's successor. Mr. Mason will return to duty with the Sun Oil Company in Philadelphia from which he had been given temporary leave of absence.

—O-P-D—

Farmers Oil Supply Company, Louisville, has increased its capital stock from $1,000 to $15,000.

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Petroleum Solvents
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HEXANE HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
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LOW COST—HIGH QUALITY
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
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Analysis
Suggested for use as—
Oxidizing agent

Chemical
New organic chemical offering following properties—
Fairly stable in the presence of various alkalies and acids
No danger of explosion from shock
Slightly soluble in water
Soluble in many common organic solvents, such as alcohol, ether, ketones in general, esters, aromatics, petroleum products
Very stable liquid having an active oxygen content of 17.8 percent at 100 percent concentration
Suggested for use as—
Catalytic agent in polymerizations

Marine
Suggested for use as—
Combustion accelerator for diesel engine fuels

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested for use as—
Drying accelerator

Railroading
Suggested for use as—
Combustion accelerator for diesel engine fuels

Resins
Suggested for use as—
Catalytic agent in polymerizations

Textile
Suggested for use as—
Bleaching agent for textile fibers

1:1-Diphenylethane

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental purposes

2-Hydroxypyridin

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental purposes

Lead Phenylcyanamide

Insecticide and Fungicide
Claimed (U.S. 1949485) as—
Seed disinfectant
Ingredient (U.S. 1949485) of—
Seed-disinfecting compositions

Parachloroacetanilide

Insecticide
Toxicant (U.S. 2226672) in—
Insecticidal compositions

1-Phenyl-3-ethyl-5-[gamma-(1-piperidyl)allylidene]-2-thiohydantoin

Photographic
Dye (Brit. 517769) for—
Photographic films (gives yellow colors in water, alcohol, or methanol)
Sensitizer (Brit. 517769) in—
Silver halide emulsions for photographic films

Vinylethoxyphthalyl Glycolate

Adhesives
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Adhesive compositions containing cellulose derivatives and resins

Ceramic
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
Cellulose derivatives
Resins

Cosmetic
Plasticizer in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives and resins as base material

Electrical
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware

Leather
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose derivatives and resins

Paper
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp

Photographic
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in making—
Films from cellulose derivatives and resins

Plastics
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in making—
Laminated fiber products
Molded products
Plastics from or containing cellulose derivatives and resins

Resins
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in making—
Artificial resins from or containing cellulose derivatives

Rubber
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods

Stone
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used in the manufacture or coated fabrics

Wood
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives and resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork

Data similar to those above on Uses and Applications of **5167** *Chemicals and Related Industrial Materials in one 665-page book* **$10**

Petroleum Derivatives

Petrolatums and Waxes

—Continued from page 63

Los Angeles—May 7

Paraffin.—No increase in production contemplated and present supplies inadequate to meet the demand.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum.—While the output of crude oil in California, where authorization was recently given by OPA for an average advance of 25 cents per barrel, has shown a notable increase, the total average daily production of the United States has exhibited a decline for the week ended May 1—from 3,919,550 barrels to 3,913,700 barrels.

Pricewise, the most important development of the past week has been the rejection by OPA of the Petroleum Administrator's request for a general price advance of 35 cents per barrel.

Fuel Oil.—Following closely upon the issuance of Amendment 2 to Petroleum Directive 59, providing for the setting up of a "kitty" or "pool" to assure supplies of principal petroleum products contracted for by the federal government in the East Coast area, from which government orders will be filled without affecting allotments given to suppliers for their regular business, the Petroleum Administrator has placed a temporary ban on virtually all tankcar shipments of heating oil from the Midwest to East Coast points, in order to facilitate oil transportation and storage for the armed forces.

Refiners in Western Pennsylvania have marked up their prices an additional eighth cent per gallon on Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and 36-40 gravity fuel oil, making their revised quotations 6½-6⅝ cents for the three first-named grades and 6⅝-6¾ cents for the last mentioned.

Gasoline.—Drastic action toward removing a potential source of black market gasoline has been taken by the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Defense Transportation in East Coast territory through arrangements made by these two federal agencies for the prompt recall of excess "T" coupons of motor vehicle operators whose allotted mileage has been cut and for "reviewing" or "reprocessing" all B and C ration cards issued for occupational purposes so as to prevent them from being used for non-essential driving.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—May 7

Parafiin.—Better call, prices steady.
Petrolatums.—Somewhat expanded interest, market strong.
White Mineral Oils.—Expanded orders, quotations firm.

—O-P-D—

Linseed Oil Shortening For Export OPA Exempt

OPD Washington Bureau

Amendment 31 to revised price schedule No. 53, effective May 3, exempts from price control sales to Food Distribution Administration of linseed oil shortening made wholly of linseed or from a blend of fats and oils containing 30 percent of linseed oil or more, for export. OPA explained that amendment was issued because pricing of linseed oil shortening, a new product, is difficult. Exemption applies only to shortening for export and continues only until specific dollars and cents ceilings are established or until July 11, 1943, whichever is earlier.

—O-P-D—

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Section Head Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

Formation of a liquefied petroleum gas section in the division of Natural Gas and Natural Gasolines has announced by Petroleum Administrator for War Harold L. Ickes. Headed by Paul K. Thompson, the personnel of the section was transferred without change from the War Production Board, where the handling of distribution problems of liquefied petroleum gases came under the jurisdiction of WPB's Plumbing and Heating Division.

—O-P-D—

Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, has completed construction of the first unit of its synthetic rubber plant at Baton Rouge, La., and will have a 30,000-ton annual production when completed.

N.Y. Trademark Classes Issued

The New York Department of State, in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 439, of the Laws of 1943, has issued a notice of the classifications into which trademark registrations will be divided. Publication of notice of registration of the trademark is required by the department, and proof of publication must be filed in the office of the secretary of state at Albany. The department has not, however, prescribed any form in which the publication is to be made.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG U. S. PAT. OFF.
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
Incorporated
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
MURIATE OF POTASH 62/63% K_2O. ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS 22% K_2O MINIMUM

Fertilizer Materials

Organic Nitrogen Distribution Regulated by War Food Administration—Serious Shortage of Fertilizer Materials in This Section—Labor Situation More Acute

In order to further assist farmers, War Food Administration has taken measures to secure the most equitable distribution possible of organic nitrogen supplies. The issuance of Food Production Order No. 12 provides that fertilizer manufacturers may not acquire organic nitrogenous materials after May 1, 1943, for use in mixed fertilizers without prior approval of the Director of Food Production. However, the order makes provision for the delivery up to June 1, 1943, of materials which were under contract that existed before May 1, the effective date of the new order.

This action is due to a marked change in the over-all supply of organic materials available for fertilizer purposes, which has resulted in some inequities in the distribution and utilization of such materials. The measure was made necessary by the need for oil seed meals for livestock feeding, a substantial decrease in imports of natural organics, and the relatively heavy demand of the Army and Navy for organic fertilizers for establishing grass on airfields and other military areas. Consequently, the acquisition of these materials for use in mixed fertilizers was put under temporary freeze effected in the order.

A severe shortage of fertilizer materials has developed in this section. The market was confronted with a mounting demand and a diminishing supply. Furthermore, it was reported that processors of triple superphosphate will not be permitted to withhold enough of their output to satisfy American customers during May on account of the urgent demand for Great Britain on lend-lease. After June 1 the outlook for triple superphosphate is decidedly indefinite.

A potash selling schedule covering shipments over 1943-1944 has been issued by another American producer. Prices adhere closely to those of last year.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace.—Practically the entire output of castor pomace has been purchased for the Ground Field Division of the Army Airplane Service. This has brought about a definite shortage for civilian use. Heavy shipments of beans have reached pressers but, under conditions prevailing, these have not tended to ease the market to any appreciable degree.

Ammonia, Nitrate.—Producers have their output heavily sold ahead and buyers have experienced a tight position. The price level was firmly sustained in all directions.

Ammonia, Sulphate.—Demand has kept pace with production and buying conditions have revealed no appreciable improvement. The market closed firm without quotable price change. Estimates on operations of by-product cokeovens for the week ended May 1 indicate a production of 38,324,480 pounds from that source.

Manganese Sulphate. — Shipments are going forward in steady volume. Stocks are sufficient to meet consuming demand and the market has retained the same steady position recently noted.

Soda Nitrate.—Moderate quantities of frozen material have reached the market. Domestic producers are experiecing a steady demand for agriculture and government requirements. The market closed firm, but quotably unchanged.

Phosphates

Cottonseed Hull Ash.—Demand has shown some expansion for this material for use in the tobacco fields of New England.

Phosphate Rock.—Aside from temporary delays due to labor shortages and transportation difficulties, the combined shipments of Florida land pebble and Tennessee brown rock were of satisfactory dimensions last week. No price changes were recorded and supplies were adequate to meet requirements.

Superphosphate. — Market outlook was confusing. Processors of triple superphosphate in Florida were of the impression that they would be able to withhold from lend-lease shipments to Great Britain enough of their output to meet May requirements of their American customers. It is now inferred they may have to dip into their May reserves in order to ship more than originally specified to Britain.

Potashes

Another leading producer of American potash has issued a selling schedule for 1943-1944. The schedule reveals no important price changes. Inquiry for future contracts is active and considerable business is being booked at prevailing levels.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Heavy shipments for war and civilian requirements reported in sulphur. Pyrites moving quietly at former price levels.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, May 7.—Fertilizer movements to farms continue active in the upper south where cotton planting is getting under way. The market for materials is slow. Quotations on a limited market are as follows:—Superphosphate: 61 cents per unit, interior producing points.

Nitrate of Soda.—Allocated, $30 per ton ports.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—$29 per ton ports, $28 at ovens.

Cottonseed Meal.—$38.60 per ton, nominal.

Baltimore, April 7.—Business in crude fertilizer materials in this market was slow. Scrap.—The ceiling on meal is $72.50 per ton for 60 percent supplies, and $78.50 per ton for 65 percent supplies, f.o.b. shipping point.

Superphosphate.—The call for this product continues good. The ceiling set by the government is at 64 cents per unit of less than 22 percent of available phosphoric acid for run of pile in bulk to fertilizer manufacturers or mixers at Baltimore, Alexandria, Lynchburg and Richmond, Va.; at 63 cents for Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., and at 62 cents for various points in North Carolina.

Tankage.—Buying interest is active, though offerings remain scarce, at the ceiling of $5.10 and 10 per unit-ton, f.o.b. basis Baltimore.

Dried Blood.—This product is about holding. The ceiling of $4.95 per unit-ton is continued.

Bone.—Stocks of this ammoniate are very limited. Quotations are $50 per ton for 1 and 60 meal and 3 and 50 ground steamed bone, while 4½ and 50 ground raw supplies are at $49 to $50 per ton f.o.b. shipping point.

Chicago, May 7.—Offerings remained rather scarce in the fertilizer materials market. Dried Blood.—Principal grade, $5.38 per unit of ammonia.

—Continued on page 67

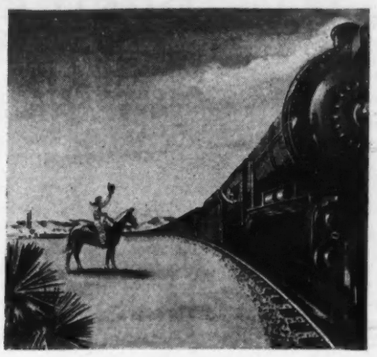
Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Association, Hot Springs, Va., June 21 to 23.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

NUMBER 4 IN A SERIES OF PROGRESS REPORTS ABOUT POTASH

OPD—5-10-1943 65



ARMY E NAVY

Potash Company of America proudly flies the Army-Navy E, honored symbol of important work well done.

VICTORY IN THE DESERT

NO "ERSATZ" FOR FOOD . . . AND NONE FOR POTASH

Victory is built on food—without ample food for fighting men we lose the war. Secretary Wickard says there is no substitute—no "ersatz"—for food. Men must eat to fight.

This year the farmer faces new food crop goals . . . higher, because the need is greater. And to help meet these new high goals, potash is available—more than 1,000,000 tons of high grade muriate. This vital plant food is no "ersatz". It is the fruit of a great American victory in the desert—a victory on the potash front which helps make victory on every battle front as certain as tomorrow's sun.

Potash Company of America has had a hand in this vital desert victory and is proud of the part it has played.

PCA RED MURIATE

POTASH COMPANY OF AMERICA

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

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— the answer to your problems wherever moisture with resulting lumping or caking is a factor in transit or storage. Fulton Waterproof Bags with the special Diastretch lining are stepping up efficiency and effecting real savings for large users all over the country. Save money—replace more expensive containers with Fulton Waterproof Paper Lined Bags for shipping, storing chemicals, pigments and any products that require sift-proof and moisture-proof containers. Write, wire or 'phone your order today. *Quick shipments from Atlanta, Georgia and St. Louis, Missouri.*

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ESTIMATE YOUR NEEDS . . ORDER TODAY

FMC

EFFORT COUNTS with FMC EQUIPMENT!

Wartime conservation means more than conserving materials. It means the most STRATEGIC use of ALL ELEMENTS in PRODUCTION.

The W. P. B. points to Rebuilt Machinery as one of the most VITAL factors in conservation.

✓ Check with F. M. C. Rebuilt Equipment and get the Right machine for Your Specific Job!

Plant Liquidation
MILFORD EXTRACT CO.

7' Copper Vacuum Pan with wet vacuum pump.
8—1,000 gal. Copper Tanks or percolators, 4'x10'.
1—Worthington 10'x10' steam driven compressor.
Other Extract Equipment

MIXERS

6—Day, Reed, Century, Peerless Dough Mixers up to 7 bbls.
1—Broughton Double Arm Mixer, 54½"x47"x23".
1—Abbe Lenart No. 4, 55 gal. Mixer; Pulley Drive.
1—W&P 50 gal. Jktd. Mixer.
1—W&P Vacuum Type Jktd. and Agitated; 100 gal. working cap.
15—New and Used Dry Mixers, 200 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.
4—Heavy duty Jktd. and agitated double cross blade Agitator, geared for motor drive. Suitable for Asphaltum and viscous materials.

DRYERS and KILNS

4—Mosser Tapered Kilns, 7'6"x80'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tubular Dryers, 6'x25'.
2—J. P. Devine Co. Rotary Vac. Dryer, 5'x30'.
1—J. P. Devine vacuum Drum Dryer, 2'x2'.
1—Judelson Duplex Evapodryer; Tray-Truck type.
2—Louisville Rotary Cooler or Dryer, 6'x25'.
1—Proctor & Schwartz Apron Type 3 Pass Dryer.

MILLS and PULVERIZERS

2—Mikro No. 4 Pulverizers, 24"; with motors.
Schutz O'Neill 3 stand high Roller Mill.
Wolf 3 stand high Roller Mill, 9"x30".
Noyer single stand Roller Mill, 9"x30".
Muney Attrition Mills, single and double Runner.
Sprout Waldron 16" Attrition Double Runner Mill.
Raymond, Williams, Gruendler and other Hammermills.
Atlantic Utility Cake-breaker, with feeder.

6—Thropp Silex Lined Pebble Mills, 6'x6'.
5—Patterson Silex Lined Pebble Mills, 18"x24"; 23½"x 21"; 20" x 32"; 20½" x 33"; 32½"x44".

1—Ross 40 gal. Mammoth Pony Mixer.
35—Steel Storage Tanks, up to 20,000 gal.
8—ILG Unit Heaters, 3,000 CFM and 5,000 CFM.
6—Chrome Steel Vacuum Vessels, 1,200 gal. Jktd. and agitated.
2—Glass lined, Jktd. Tanks, closed top, 550 gal. each.
1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter Press, 54 leaves; Lead covered.
6—Copper Vacuum Pans, Jktd. up to 500 gal.
1—Persin 24" Cast Iron Filter Press, 21 Chambers.
30—New and Rebuilt steam Jktd. Copper Kettles, up to 500 gal.
1—Steel rotary pressure Digester, 6' diameter, 17'26" long.
2—Sharples super centrifuges, clarifier type.
1—Lard Cooling Roll, 3'x6'.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
FMC
9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought — Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements — $5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Agencies Wanted

WELL ESTABLISHED Australian chemical manufacturer desiring round out their line, would act as exclusive sales agents for American manufacturers of other chemicals. BOX 416, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPORT AGENCY—Executive, 20 years successfully engaged in export and import of all kinds of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, drugs, with excellent foreign connections, desires to take over exclusive export agency of reputable manufacturing chemists, for war and peace time. Best references. BOX 419, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Agents Wanted

SALES AGENTS wanted by wax importers and manufacturers of compounds and replacements (carnauba, ouricury, Japan, beeswax, etc.), throughout United States, especially Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Des Moines, Los Angeles. BOX 424, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE by private party; lead mixers, double-blade heavy-duty mixers, stone mills, putty chaser, dial scales, dry mixers, hammer mill, industrial vacuum cleaners, pumps, drill press, tanks, portable power unit, portable conveyors, pony mixers, etc. BOX 398, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Offered

WE HAVE modern high speed equipment for making any small canvas articles, filter sacks, etc. Send samples for quotation. Industrial Filter Sack Co., Wellsville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—One direct heat rotary dryer, 28 in. diameter and 15 ft. long, fabricated on ¼-in. plate, for friction drive, with oil burner, with tires and roller supports, reduction unit with sprockets and chain drive, without motor, mounted on structural steel supports with loading spout and firing hood. Can be seen in operation. BOX 426, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 410, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

VALLEZ FILTER. Give details, size, capacity, age, condition, fineness of filter media, etc. BOX 431, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Facilities Wanted

WOULD LIKE batches of few hundred pounds finely ground material treated with warm benzene and the benzene solution extracted with cold diluted sulphuric acid. The sulphuric acid extracts to be delivered to us in carboys. BOX 427, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

FOR QUICK sale approx. 27,000 lbs. Indian white squills stored New York. Understand no more permits issued for new imports. Will accept first reasonable bid as going out of business. BOX 402, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO SELL—20 tons molybdenum concentrates. Inquire Felix Kramarsky Corp., 29 Broadway, New York City. Tel. WHitehall 4-8116.

Materials Wanted

WILL PURCHASE your surplus and discontinued chemicals, drugs, oils, waxes, dyes, solvents, etc., and will pay highest cash prices for same. Thoroughly familiar with WPB regulations. Will make immediate offer. Write fully. BOX 411, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

RAW AND FINISHED materials wanted. Will purchase outright any stocks of raw or finished paints, chemicals, pigments, containers, machinery, etc., in any quantity. Send full particulars of what you have to offer. BOX 397, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

TO MANUFACTURERS and jobbers—Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. BOX 421, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

—Continued on page 67

TIME is a War Essential!

Save time—get your Equipment NOW . . . from "CONSOLIDATED"

LIQUIDATION

Equipment of Waste Disposal and Reduction Plant Boston Harbor, Mass.

4—5'x40' Direct Heat Rotary Dryers

SPECIAL
20—Open and Closed, Steel Storage and Pressure Tanks, 500 to 17,000 gallons

18—Digestors, tile lined, cone bottom, 7'5" dia.x16', 5,000 gallons
2—Bartlett & Snow Percolators, 8'7" dia. x 15' long
2—Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed Reducers, 10' dia. x 4' deep, sweeping agitators
1—Sturtevant Fertilizer Unit, complete, including grinder, elevator, screen, mixer, etc.
1—Mitts & Merrill CRE No. 15 Shredder, 75 HP motor
1—Hydraulic Press, 42" platen, with hydraulic pump
3—250 HP Heine Water Tube Boilers, 150 lb. pressure, Mass. std.
1—Baldwin Steam Locomotive, 27 ton, standard gauge
1—Curing Chamber, 15' x 21' x 27' high

Miscellaneous: Steam Pumps, Motors, Steam Engine, Royer Disintegrator, Model C-2

Send for Complete List

8—PEBBLE MILLS; 1—Patterson 6'x7', Silex Lined; 1—6'x5', Steel Lined; 1—32"x42" rubber lined; other sizes.
6—3 ROLLER MILLS, up to 16x40.
8—2,000 lbs., 1,000 lbs., 600 lbs., DRY POWDER MIXERS; other sizes.

4—W. & P. MIXERS, size 21-X-BB jacketed 625 gal.; 1—size 15, 100 gal. jacketed; 1—size 14, 50 gal. jacketed; other sizes.
4—4'x6' Iron OLIVER CONTINUOUS FILTERS.
9—HEAT EXCHANGERS, Ahlberger; 50, 100, 300, 440 sq. ft. heating surface; other sizes.
3—Crusson Morris 48" Copper basket, direct m.d. CENTRIFUGALS, Ball bearing.
5—RAYMOND PULVERIZERS; 5-roll High Side; No. 1 beater Type; No. 0000.
1—Scott single effect Glycerine EVAPORATOR.

LIQUIDATING

Former LION BREWERY
108th St. and Columbus Ave. New York, N. Y.

24—Horizontal 10' dia. x 23' long, WOOD TANKS, 3" staves, 14,000 gals.

Miscellaneous: Brew and Bottling Equipment, 8,000 gal. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles, Boilers, Pumps, Keg Equipment, Rubber Tubing, Tons of Pipe, Valves and Fittings.

SEND FOR PRINTED CIRCULAR ARRANGE TO INSPECT—REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES

1—Day No. 30 Imperial Jack, MIXER; 1—No. 10 Jacketed.
1—Schaeffer size 14 POIDOMETER.
1—Lummus 8" COPPER COLUMN, with Still Pot, Condenser and Dephlegmator.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, twin heriz, 250 tons, direct m.d. to West. 500 HP, synchr. Motor, 3-60-440 V.
1—Vilter AMMONIA COMPRESSOR, 40 tons, m.d. with 100 HP, 3-60-440 V.
15—RUBBER LINED Rectangular TANKS, 1—220 gal.; 2—1,000 gal.; 9—500 gal.; 2—200 gal.; 1—150 gal.

2—Rotary VACUUM DRUM DRYERS; 1—Buffalo 48"x40" Single Bronze Drum; 1—Devine 3'x9' Double Bronze Rotary Vacuum Drum Dryers.
10—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 3—Buffalo 5'x20'; 5—Devine 4'x25'; 1—Devine 4'x30'; 1—Struthers Wells 30"x12'.
3—ATMOSPHERIC DRUM DRYERS; 2—Ano 4'x9', single drum; 1—4'x8'.
50—25 gal. MONEL open TANKS; 12—45 gal.
2—36"x84" Double Drum ATMOSPHERIC DRYERS (new); 3—28"x68", B. & C. m.d.
35—CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS, 12" to 72" bronze and steel baskets, belt and motor drives.
1—PNEUMATIC SCALE PACKAGING UNIT.
2—Batteries of each TYLER HUMMER SCREENS, 4'x5', single deck, other sizes.
1—14' dia. WEDGE FURNACE, 7—hearth, complete.
5—Direct Heat Rotary DRYERS; 1—6'x24' Iroquois and 1—5'x30' Iroquois, ½" shells; 3—4'x30'.
1—36" dia. Cast Iron COLUMN, 23' high.
3—6' dia. x 2' deep Bartlett & Snow steam jacketed COOKERS or DIGESTERS.
1—P. & S. 9-truck ATMOSPHERIC DRYER, 1,562 sq. ft. tray surface.
1—355 c.f.m. Ingersoll Rand AIR COMPRESSOR, 100 lb., A.C. motor.
1—20' dia. x 10' DORR THICKENER.
1—Church VOLUMETER, for proportioning.
1—4'x10' ROD MILL, steel lined.
1—Dings MAGNETIC SEPARATOR, for 15" belt.
1—TRIPLE EFFECT EVAPORATOR, cast iron bodies, copper tubes and copper tube sheets, total 4,400 sq. ft. heating surface, complete with pumps.

WANTED: Idle Machines
Single items or Complete Plants.
You can help War Production by sending us your list.

Send for "Consolidated News" listing complete stock

We Buy and Sell From a Single Item to a Complete Plant

FOR 25 YEARS A SYMBOL OF CONFIDENCE

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

13-18 Park Row, New York
Shops: 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N. J.

Business Wants and Offers

—Continued from page 66

Materials Wanted

WANTED—Morpholine in any quantities. We are in dire need of morpholine in our plant. If you have surplus stock and would like to sell, write or wire Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Top Quality Chemist

A large midwest manufacturer has an attractive opening for an active personable man with Ph.D. or equivalent advanced training and preferably with several years experience along pharmaceutical lines. Salary will be commensurate with ability and experience. Please include with first letter full personal data including draft status, record of education and experience, recent snapshot, salary expected, and a statement of the type of work you are most anxious to do.

Box 422, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Specials

DRYERS—KILNS—FURNACES

1—Vulcan 6'x42' Rotary Dryer, ¼" shell.
1—5'x6' Buflovak Atmospheric Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak Vacuum shelf Dryer, with 11-42"x42" shelves.
1—7'6"x7'5' Christie Dryer.
3—Atmospheric Double Drum, 3'x8', 4'x9'.
2—Devine Stokes 30"x11', 3'x15', 4'x30' Rotary Vacuum.
7—Rotary, 3'x30', 4'x30', 5'x35', 6'x65'.
1—Rotary Indirect, 6'x15', monel lined.
2—Scott Cookers, jacketed, 3'x5'x8', good for vacuum.
4—Herreshoff, U. S. Furnaces.
4—Rotary Kilns, 6'x50', 8'x125'.

KETTLES—PANS—EVAPORATORS

2—Buffalo 6' dia. Atmospheric Crystallizers.
1—Pfaudler 4'x6', Jacketed, Glass Lined.
1—Badger 1,000 gal. Copper Still.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Kettle, 42"x60".
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 2'6" to 7' dias.
25—Copper Jcktd. Kettles, 10 to 300 gals.
9—Steel Jcktd. Kettles, 50 to 2,000 gal.
1—Single Effect Evaporator, 3,300 sq. ft.
1—Devine 60"x48" Closed Jacketed Kettle.
3—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators, Swenson and Buflovak.

CENTRIFUGALS

1—American Tool 40" Rubber Lined Basket, motor driven with 15 HP AC motor.
1—Weston 40" Suspended, 40 HP AC motor.
3—Tolhurst 40" Suspended 15 HP AC motors.
8—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48", 60", self-balancing type.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
4—DeLaval Nos. 255, 300, 600.

MIXERS

1—W. & P. 50 gal. Mixer, sigma blades.
1—Ross 75 gal. Double Arm Mixer.
2—Day, Robinson Powder Mixers, jacketed. 500 and 600 lbs.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial, Jcktd., 75 gal.
10—Trough Mixers, Lab. to 75 gal.
5—Change Can, 2½ to 80 gal.
4—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 100 gal.
1—Day Universal, Jcktd., 265 gal.
7—Day Powder Mixers, 25 to 2,000 lbs.

FILTERS

1—No. 5 Sweetland Filter, with 30 copper leaves on 2" centers.
1—Sperry 36"x36", cast iron, 48 chambers.
1—United 30"x36", cast iron, 41 chambers.
3—Shriver Skeletons, 30" to 36" square.
8—Kilby 30"x30", cast iron, 38 chambers.
6—Oliver Rotary 4'x8' to 12'x20'.
2—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 7, 10.

PULVERIZERS—GRINDERS

1—No. 1 Raymond Mill, motor driven.
4—200 gal. Pebble Mills, 4½'x3½'.
8—Rubber Lined Pebble Mills, 24"x36", 36"x36", 75 to 100 gal.
15—Pebble Mills, Lab. to 200 gal.
6—Day, Ross Roller Mills, 9"x24", 12"x30", 16"x40".
7—Raymond Roller Mills, 2, 4, 5 rolls.
3—Raymond Pulverizers, Nos. 0000, 00, 3.
5—Hardinge Ball Mills, 3' to 8' dias.
5—Colloid Mills, ½ to 100 HP.
15—Hammer Mills, Williams, Jaybee, etc.

TANKS

3—Pfaudler 5½'x8½' Glass Lined Tanks, 1,500 gal.
1—350 gal. Rubber Lined.
3—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., Vacuum.
1—Lead Lined, 1,700 gal., with agitator.
2—30'x30', open top, Steel.
10—Glass Lined, 50 to 1,500 gal.
19—Steel, 3,500 to 20,000 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

5—Rotex, Tyler Screens.
6—Vapor Heaters, 100 to 500 sq. ft.
2—Glens Falls Sulphur Burners.
40—Pumps, Centrifugal, Rotary, 1" to 6".
10—Vacuum Pumps, Dering, Buffalo, Nash.
3—Pumps, Lead, Alum., 1½" to 3".
Lead Pipe & Valves, 2" to 6".
Screw Conveyors, Bucket Elevators, Belt Conveyors, etc.

YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED
SEND US YOUR LISTINGS

BRILL Equipment Co.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Plantation Offered

FOR SALE—The best and heaviest bearing coconut plantation in Puerto Rico, 536 acres, located on macadam road near the capital. Produces about one million nuts annually. Perfect title. Reason for selling owner retiring. Address via airmail Arthur J. Harvey, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST — Long established manufacturer in Middle West requires chemist, preferably with knowledge of varnishes, paints and synthetic resins. Good opportunity for right man. State experience, age, draft status and salary expected. Would prefer married man with family. BOX 418, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

EXPERIENCED ANALYTICAL Chemist wanted—Acquainted with the pharmaceutical industry. Would prefer one with experience in the manufacturing of ampules. Ziegler Pharmacal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

WELL ESTABLISHED house has position open for first-class perfumer with experience in the compounding of perfume materials for the various interested industries. Applications considered confidential. BOX 425, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIALS!

PFAUDLER 2100 gal. Jacketed Open Top Glass Lined Tank.

SHARPLES No. 6 Super Centrifuge, Monel Bowl.

75 and 100 gal Jacketed Motor Driven Mixers.

Used equipment of all types wanted. We pay highest prices commensurate with O. P. A. ceilings!

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
59 E. 4th Street, New York City

SPECIAL

1—8 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

1—Procter Autom. Conveyor Dryer.
2—Buckeye 15 Box Hydraulic Oil Presses, 16" Ram, 24" Stroke, 4000 lbs. P.S.I.
4—Watson-Stillman & Robertson Hydr. Pumps.
1—Badger 42" Monel Alcohol Column.
1—W.& P. 150 gal. Jack. Mixer, Size 16.
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Double Spray Mixer.
2—5 Roll W.C. 16" x 40" Steel Roller Mills.
6—Dry Mixers, 50 to 1000 lbs.
14—Stainless Steel Filter Press Plates, 24"x24".
3—4,000 gal. Vert. Acid Proof Tanks.
1—Sweetland Filters, No. 5.
1—Ball & Jewell No. 1½ Rotary Cutter.
1—No. 4 Mikro Pulverizer.
8—Iron and Wood Filter Presses, 18" to 30".
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14" x 8".
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
1—De Laval No. 301 Multiple Clarifier, M.D.
5—Ross 2½, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 500 gals.
2—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 32" and 40".
8—Stone Mills, 10" to 72".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
10—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 4,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals.
8—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neill No. 1 Sugar Pulverizer.
1—Jeffrey 24" x 13" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
2—No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond Mills.
3—Williams Hammer Mills.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 3 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

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We Buy Your Surplus Machinery

STEIN EQUIPMENT COMPANY
Department E
426 BROOME ST., NEW YORK CITY

Positions Vacant

PRODUCTION MANAGER—Experienced in supervising the manufacture of pharmaceutical proprietary and toilet preparations. Should possess sufficient technical background and experience to direct the development of better raw materials and improved manufacturing processes and methods. Should be a practical man of sound business judgment. If now employed in essential industry at highest skill do not apply. State fully experience, technical training, personal data. BOX 423, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED in paint field required. He should possess good personality and references. Preferably college graduate. To introduce essential new items to paint manufacturers, covering entire eastern territory. Salary and commission. Write giving age and references. BOX 428, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST—10 years' experience ampoules, liquids, ointments, etc. Capable take complete charge and direct research, control and labeling of new items. BOX 420, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

ALL-ROUND CHEMIST — Seventeen years in the industry, trained in organic and inorganic chemistry, knows how to find new products and processes. Desires responsible position with company considering expansion, after the war planning, or chemical intelligence work. BOX 429, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST — Skilled in market research and use development, cost studies and surveys wishes to change position. Has thorough understanding of chemical industry—organic and inorganic—heavy chemicals and fine. Experience fully supplemented by well rounded knowledge of equipment, equipment problems, and industrial personnel. BOX 430, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Fertilizer Materials

Markets at Other Centers

—Continued from page 65

Tankage.—Feeding grade, unground, $5.53 per unit; liquid stick, tankcar, $2.45 to $2.50; hoof meal, $4.25 to $4.35.

Bone Materials. — Ground, steamed bone, $35 to $36 per ton; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42; dry, rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.21; 50 percent bone and meat scraps, $68.

Los Angeles, May 7.—No new releases in Pacific area this week. General market picture remains at tight as ever. Acute shortage of phosphoric acid and supplies of organic nitrogen practically gone. Ruling prices are:—

Ammonia Phosphate.—Nominal at $48 per ton for 16/20 grade, delivered inland California points.

Ammonia Sulphate.—Nominal at $38 per ton with freight allowance up to $4.40 per ton.

Blood Meal.—Supplies not available this week when and if available quoted at $4.95 per unit f.o.b. Los Angeles. Grinding cost, $7.50 per ton. Bags additional.

Bone Meal.—Supplies very light. Quoted at $45 to $48.50 for steamed variety.

Castor Pomace.—Quoted at $30 to $32 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Fish Meal.—Season over and supplies very light. Market firm at ceiling. $77.50 plus carrying charges named for 67% protein material.

Used Equipment

Do you direct your inquiries—both buying and selling — to only the largest dealers?

If *reputation* and not *size* is important, then try us.

—●—

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EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE. NEWARK, N. J.
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Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ASBESTOS—220 bgs, Trust Co of North America
BANANA FLAKE—375 cs, Kannengusser & Co
CAFFEINE, ANHYDRATE—100 bbls. 13,850 lbs, Lo Curto & Funk
CARAWAY SEED—125 bgs, 13,750 lbs
CASTOR BEANS—4,241 bgs, 636,150 lbs, National City Bank
2,550 bgs, 382,500 lbs, Continental Illinois Bank Trust Co
1,700 bgs, 255,000 lbs, Merchants National Bank
3,400 bgs, 510,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
1,694 bgs, 254,100 lbs, Bank of Manhattan Co
11,296 bgs, 1,694,400 lbs
COCOA BEANS—7,000 bgs, 140,000 lbs, Cocoa Trading Co
900 bgs, 180,000 lbs, Middleton & Co
9,350 bgs, 1,866,000 lbs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co
1,392 bgs, 278,400 lbs, Willard Hawes & Co
2,253 bgs, 450,600 lbs, General Cocoa Co
3,617 bgs, 723,400 lbs, Rockwood & Co
200 bgs, 40,000 lbs, N Golodetz & Co
2,200 bgs, 440,000 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
550 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Hershey Chocolate Co
500 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Daarnhouwer & Co
1,758 bgs, 351,600 lbs, Scharburgh & Co
2,300 bgs, 460,000 lbs, National City Bank
9,370 bgs, 1,974,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
2,900 bgs, 580,000 lbs, A C Israel Commodity Co
2,000 bgs, 400,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
5,150 bgs, 1,030,000 lbs, Grace National Bank
400 bgs, 80,000 lbs, Farr & Co
13,400 bgs, 2,680,000 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co
4,880 bgs, 976,000 lbs, Bankers Trust Co
1,200 bgs, 240,000 lbs, Kennedy, Butcher & Co
11,851 bgs, 2,370,200 lbs, Chase National Bank Trust Co
FLEASEED HUSK—260 bgs, S B Penick & Co
260 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
257 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
130 bgs, Irving Trust Co
GUM, GHATTI—171 bgs, S B Penick & Co
POWDERED—130 bgs, International Forwarding Co
TRAGACANTH—108 bgs
49 cs
HAIR, ANIMAL—6 bgs
COW TAIL—7 bls, Horwick, Vitken & Co
HORSE MANE AND TAIL—38 cs, S Zeitlin & Son
IPECAC ROOT—20 bgs, 2,235 lbs, S B Penick & Co
KAMALA, POWD—20 bgs, 1,600 lbs, Irving Trust Co
KYANITE—150 tons, Golwynne Chemical Corp
148 tons, 1 cwt, Charles Taylor & Co
MEDICINAL PREPS—6 cs, D C Andrews & Co
NUX VOMICA—334 bgs, Bankers Trust Co
OIL, CASHEW SHELL—20 dms, Bankers Trust Co
561 dms, National City Bank
CASTOR—515 dms
CITRONELLA—6 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co
CODLIVER—370 dms
LEMONGRASS—6 dms, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
2 dms, Givaudan-Delawanna
SASSAFRAS—83 dms, 44,820 lbs
PAPAIN—3 half chests, 250 lbs, Dodwell & Co
14 cs, 557 lbs, C L Huisking & Co
20 cs, 2,240 lbs, J L Hopkins & Co
20 cs, 2,240 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
4 cs, 320 lbs, Holland Colombo Trade Society
QUINCE SEED—24 bgs, Meir Nissin Hakak
RESIN—1 bg, Otto Gerdau Co
SENNA LEAVES—545 bls, 218,000 lbs, S B Penick & Co
148 bls, 59,200 lbs, Volkart Bros
125 bls, 50,000 lbs, Irving Trust Co
75 bls, 30,000 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
SILLIMANITE—40 tons
STEATITE—460 bgs, Heyman & Co
TALC—5 cs, Pratt & Brake
TEA WASTE—5,000 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
WAX, BEES—140 bgs, Smith & Nichols
CARNAUBA—250 bgs, 50,000 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Co
68 bgs, 13,600 lbs, Marine Midland Trust Co
133 bgs, 26,600 lbs, Bank of New York Trust Co
287 bgs, 57,400 lbs, Bank of London South America
13 bgs, 2,600 lbs, Banque Canadian Nationale
56 bgs, 11,200 lbs, W R Grace & Co

—O-P-D—

Baltimore Imports

COPRA—2,100 tons
IODINE—110,936 lbs
MOLASSES—7,855,700 lbs, U S Industrial Alcohol Co
OIL, CITRONELLA—3,120 lbs
PHOSPHATE ROCK—3,121 tons
SODA NITRATE—10,000 tons
ZIRCON SAND—1,120,000 lbs

—O-P-D—

Paint Color Pigments Ceiled

—Continued from page 4

toner, 80c.; dinitroaniline orange toner, $1.05; Persian orange lake, 45c.

Reds and maroons—Para toners, 70c.; chlorinated para toners, 85c.; toluidine toners, $1.05; lithol toners, 60c. red for lake C toners, 90c.; lithol rubine toners, $1.10; pigment scarlet lake, 85c.; phloxine toner, $1.35; B. O. N. maroon toners, $1.25; M. N. P. T. maroon toners, $3.25; alphanaphthylamine maroon toner, 86c.; rhodamine toners (tungstic), $4.15; acid scarlet lake (C. S. 100), 35c.

For zone (b) ½c. is added; for zone (c) 1¼c. are added; zone (d) 1-10c. are added; zone (e) 2c. are added; zone (f) the prices are as shown above f.o.b. Chicago.

What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

456th Instalment

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Rubber

(*Continued from May 3 issue*)

Vulcanization Accelerators with Scorch-Inhibiting Properties for Rubber

(*United States patent 2,184,238*)

Primary organic accelerator (a to t below) with an auxiliary accelerator (1 to 55 below):—

(a) Acetonylbenzothiazyl sulphide
(b) Acetonyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
(c) Aromatic thiazyl sulphides
(d) Benzoylbenzothiazyl sulphide
(e) Carboxymethyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
(f) Di(benzothiazyl) disulphide
(g) Di(benzothiazyl) monosulphide
(h) 2:4-Dinitrophenylbenzothiazyl sulphide
(i) 2:4-Dinitrophenyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
(j) Dipentamethylenethiuram monosulphide
(k) Dithiocarbamic acid esters
(l) Ethoxycarbonylbenzothiazyl sulphide
(m) Mercaptobenzothiazole
(n) Mercaptonaphthothiazole
(o) 5-Nitro-1-mercaptobenzothiazole
(p) Phenacyldiethyldithiocarbamate
(q) Tetramethylthiuram disulphide
(r) Tetramethylthiuram monosulphide
(s) Xanthate accelerators
(t) Zinc butylxanthate

Auxiliary accelerators—

(1) Alkali-earth metals with activating amines
(2) Alkaline earth metals with activating amines
(3) Aluminum salts with activating amines
(4) Antimony salts with activating amines
(5) Bismuth salts with activating amines
(6) Cadmium salts with activating amines
(7) Cobalt chloride with activating amines
(8) Cobalt chloride with activating amines
(9) Magnesium salts with activating amines
(10) Metal salts of carboxylic acids
(11) Metal salts of dithiobenzoic acids
(12) Metal salts of dithiocarbamic acids
(13) Metal salts of dithiofuroic acids
(14) Metal salts of dithio-organic acids
(15) Metal salts of mercaptobenzothiazoles
(16) Nickel salts with activating amines
(17) Zinc acetate with ethylenediamine

Auxiliary accelerators—

(18) Zinc benzyldithiocarbamate with cyclohexylamine
(19) Zinc benzyldithiocarbamate with dibutylamine
(20) Zinc benzyldithiocarbamate with piperidin
(21) Zinc carbonate with cyclohexylamine
(22) Zinc chloride with amyl-primary-amines
(23) Zinc chloride with cyclohexylamine
(24) Zinc chloride with ethylenediamine
(25) Zinc chloride with high-boiling amines
(26) Zinc chloride with piperidin
(27) Zinc chloride with tetrahydrofurfurylamine
(28) Zinc citrate with benzylamine
(29) Zinc citrate with butylamine
(30) Zinc citrate with cyclohexylamine
(31) Zinc crotonate with butylamine
(32) Zinc crotonate with cyclohexylamine
(33) Zinc crotonate with dibutylamine
(34) Zinc crotonate with piperidin
(35) Zinc cyclohexyldithiocarbamate with butylanilin
(36) Zinc cyclohexyldithiocarbamate with piperidin
(37) Zinc formate with piperidin
(38) Zinc nitrate with anilin
(39) Zinc nitrate with benzylamine
(40) Zinc nitrate with cyclonexylamine
(41) Zinc nitrate with dibenzylamine
(42) Zinc nitrate with dicyclohexylamine
(43) Zinc nitrate with di-isoamylamine
(44) Zinc nitrate with ethylanilin
(45) Zinc phthalate with cyclohexylamine
(46) Zinc phthalate with piperidin
(47) Zinc stearate with benzylamine
(48) Zinc stearate with cyclohexylamine
(49) Zinc stearate with dibenzylamine
(50) Zinc stearate with piperidin
(51) Zinc sulphate with amyl-primary-amines
(52) Zinc sulphate with cyclohexylamine
(53) Zinc sulphate with ethylenediamine
(54) Zinc tetrahydrofurfuryl dithiocarbamate with cyclohexylamine
(55) Zinc tetrahydrofurfuryl dithiocarbamate with piperidin

Salicylic Acid

Catalysts Used in Making Salicylic Acid

Ammonium bichromate
Ammonium metavanadate
Ceric chromate
Ceric vanadate
Ceric-iron chromate
Chromium oxide
Chromium vanadate
Cobalt chromate
Cobalt molybdate
Ferric chloride
Ferric chromate
Ferric vanadochromate
Iron chromate
Iron molybdate
Iron molybdochromate
Iron oxide
Iron vanadochromate
Nickel chromate
Nickel molybdate
Nickel vanadate
Nitric acid
Oxides
Palladium oxide
Vanadium oxide
Vanadium pentoxide

Sandarac

Catalysts for Hydrogenation of Sandarac

Cobalt
Cobalt, colloidal
Cobalt carbide
Cobalt oxide
Cobalt silicide
Copper
Copper oxide
Iron, colloidal
Iron carbide
Iron oxide
Iron silicide
Nickel, colloidal
Nickel carbide
Nickel oxide
Nickel silicide
Palladium
Palladium oxide

Soap

Antioxidants for Soap

(*Continued from May 3 issue*)

Metadibenzylaminophenol
Metaldehyde
Metasap base 532
Methylallyloxydiphenylamine
Methylcyclohexanol
Methylethyl ketone reaction products with—
(1) 4-Amino-3-methyldiphenyl thioether
(2) 4-Amino-4'-methyldiphenyl thioether
(3) 4-Aminophenyl-betanaphthyl thioether
(4) Amino-substituted-diaryl thioether
(5) Para-aminodiphenyl thioether
Methylformamide
Methyl-4-hydroxyphenylcarbamyldimethyl dithiocarbamate
Methylphenylamino-2-allyloxydiphenylamine
Methylphenylcarbamyldicyclohexyl dithiocarbamate
Methylvinylcarbinyloxydiphenylamine
Monobenzylparaaminophenol
Mono-substituted-paraaminophenols
Naphthoxybenzylbutylamine
Naphthylalphapropylaluminum
Naphthylalphapropylbismuthine
Naphthylalphapropylthallium
Naphthylalphapropylzinc
Naphthylamines
Naphthylmercury iodide
Naphthylmercury sulphide
Nicotine pyrogallate
1:2-Nitrosonaphthol
1:4-Nitrosonaphthol
1:5-Nitrosonaphthol
1:8-Nitrosonaphthol

(*To be continued*)

Botanical Drugs

Roots

—*Continued from page 60*

goods held at $4.50 per pound. American root lower at 50c. to 51c. per pound.

Squill.—White in abundant supply, and few potential users display interest. Strictly a buyers' market at the moment.

Turmeric.—Very firm. Very little Madras material reported available. Alleppey, 11½c. to 12c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise. — Sole change came in star seed, which rose to 47½c. to 48c. per pound.

Caraway.—Natural Syrian seed reduced to 57c. to 59c. per pound. Imports, 125 bags.

Celery.—Reaction hits prices on Indian seed. Spot down to 34½c. to 35½c. per pound.

Coriander.—Indian seed reported a fraction higher at 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Cumin.—Indian slightly higher at 15c. to 15½c. per pound.

Dill.—Fractionally higher at 9.85c. to 10.20c. per pound for natural, and 11¼c. to 11¾c. for dewhiskered material.

Fennel.—Advanced a small fraction to 9.85c. to 10.20c. per pound.

Fleaseed Husks.—Imports, 907 bales.

Mustard. — No yellow Californian available. Brown up to 17c. to 17½c. per pound. Montana yellow higher at 10½c. to 11½c. Washington yellow up to 10½c. to 11½c.

Niger.—Higher at 17c. to 17c. per pound and very firm.

Poppy.—Dutch seed rises to minimum of 60c. to 62c. per pound.

Quince Seed.—Imports, twenty-four bags.

Rape.—Large red Indian, 10c. to 10½c. per pound; recleaned, 11c. to 11½c.

Spices

Clove.—A shade lower at 20¾c. to 21¼c. per pound for Zanzibar goods on spot and 20c. to 20½c. for goods afloat.

Nutmegs.—Definitely in short supply, and prospects for larger stocks not especially good at this time.

Paprika.—Some good quality Spanish material quoted at 39c. to 40c. per pound, and a medium grade is also lower at 34c. to 35c.

Pimento.—Jamaica pepper afloat to United States port held at 25c. to 25½c. per pound. The price for goods at Tampa, Fla., turns nominal at 25¼c. Scarce there.

—O-P-D—

Bahamas Spice Cultivation To Be Promoted by Company

A company has been formed in Nassau, British West Indies, to promote production of spices in certain out-islands of the Bahamas group, according to the Department of Commerce. The company has entered into 10-year agreement with the local government to purchase all spices. Shortage of seeds is the chief difficulty. Sage, thyme, chili-pepper and other seeds are needed as they are obtainable only in small quantities.

—O-P-D—

Old Crop Hops Released

The Department of Agriculture has announced that hop growers in Oregon, California, Washington and Idaho may market their uncertificated old crop stocks to supplement the relatively small 1942 production of approximately 35,000,000 pounds. About 3,000,000 pounds are released by the action, which was effective May 1.

—O-P-D—

Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., manufacturer of spices, extracts, Baltimore, has been re-elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

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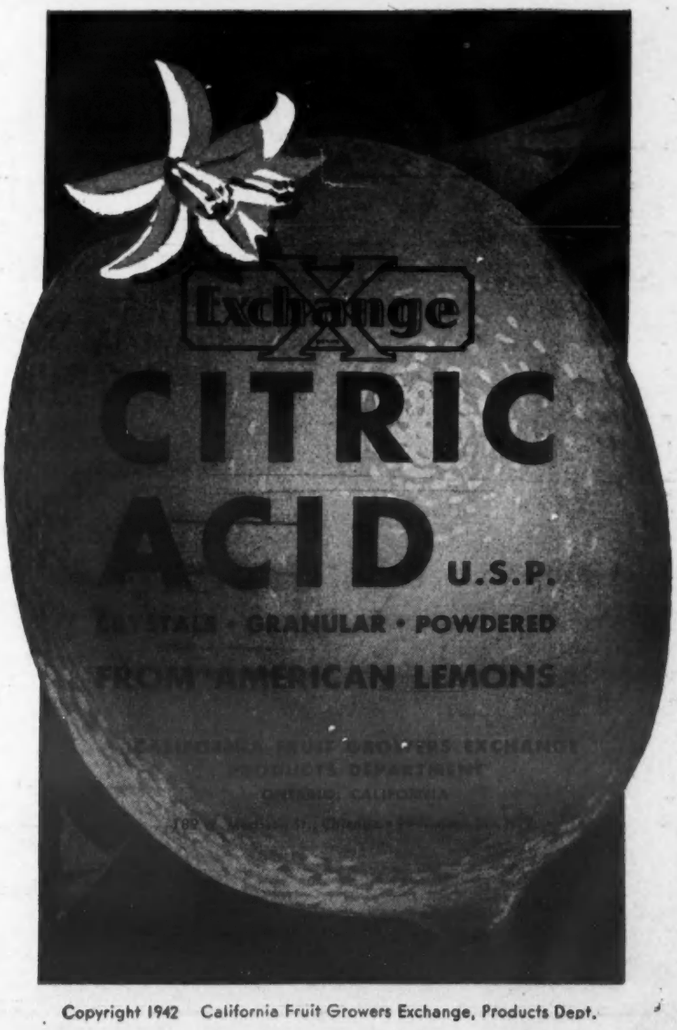
New Brighton, Pa.



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